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BAN YUE TAN ON U.S.-SOVIET EUROMISSILE NEGOTIATIONS

HK290919 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No. 9, 10 May 87 pp 50-52

[Article by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "Three Turns in the U.S.-USSR Medium-range Missile Talks"]

[Text] From the Reykjavik summit in mid-October 1986 to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' Moscow visit in mid-April this year, there have been three dramatic turns in the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks, which can be described as "sometimes the mountains and streams come to an end and would think there is no path" and "sometimes the shady willows and bright blossoms bring him to yet another village."

The first turn appeared during the Reykjavik summit in mid-October last year. At the summit Gorbachev accepted the West's "zero option" and no longer insisted on taking the French and British nuclear force into consideration. As a result, leaders of the two countries were interested in an Euromissile deal, which means removing all medium-range missiles of both sides from Europe in the coming 5 years while each side may retain 100 warheads elsewhere. People then believed that the United States and the Soviet Union would most likely reach an agreement on the Euromissile deal. However, the two sides finally came to a deadlock because Gorbachev insisted on a "package" of linking the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe with the U.S. Star Wars program but Reagan categorically rejected it.

The second turn appeared at the end of February this year. To breach the deadlock, Gorbachev put forward a new disarmament proposal, announcing that the Soviet Union was ready to negotiate a separate accord with the United States, aiming at singling out the medium-range missile issue from the package. If the accord is reached, the Soviet Union would withdraw its tactical missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia. At first Western countries were very encouraged by the offer, believing that it might break the deadlock following the Reykjavik summit and saying: "An agreement is likely to be reached very soon."

However, such optimism was quickly replaced by suspicion. After thinking with a cool head, West European countries started worrying about the Euromissile "zero-option" and new differences arose between the United States and the Soviet Union when negotiations on the issue went deeper. The problem was focussed on short-range missiles. Western Europe worried that if the United States and the Soviet Union remove all their medium-range missiles from Europe, the Soviet Union would gain the upper hand in short-range missiles and the security of Europe would be out of the question. Therefore, West European countries demanded inclusion of both short-range missiles and medium-range missiles in negotiations with the Soviet Union. The United States agreed to the demand. In the Geneva talks, it asked the Soviet Union either to reduce its short-range missiles in Europe or allow the United States to deploy an equal number of short-range missiles in Europe. However, the Soviet Union refused to link short-range missiles with medium-range and opposed new deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Meanwhile, each side also stuck to its own view on the scope, content, methods and means of Euromissile verification, and on where and what kinds of the retained 100 medium-range missiles would be deployed.

The third turn appeared on the eve of Shultz' Moscow visit in mid-April when another new disarmament proposal came from Gorbachev in Prague, which called for immediate Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the withdrawal of all short-range missiles from Europe, unconnected with the medium-range missile, and a foreign minister meeting of 35 members nations of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe to make a decision on negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, conventional armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. [paragraph continues]

In addition, the Soviet Union expressed a willingness to discuss the possible imbalance in conventional armed forces. When meeting with Shultz during his recent Moscow visit, Gorbachev told the U.S. Secretary of State again that in a Soviet-U.S. Euromissile disarmament agreement, it can be made clear that "the Soviet Union will commit itself to removing its short-range missiles from Europe in a fixed short time." Meanwhile, Shultz handed Gorbachev a letter from Reagan, inviting Gorbachev to the United States for a new summit. In replying to the invitation, Gorbachev said he could not visit the United States unless "there are some special reasons" and he could not meet Reagan unless there were possibilities of drafting some "key provisions" for the arms control talks and concluding a Euromissile pact.

Gorbachev's new disarmament offer and his promise made to Shultz of eliminating short-range missiles have aroused new interest and hopes of Western countries. Before ending his Moscow visit, Shultz told newsmen that the United States and the Soviet Union "have made great progress" on the issues of medium-range missiles. When reaffirming this point to NATO allies, Shultz also said: Now "a good accord on medium-range nuclear weapons is likely to be reached." Reagan is satisfied with the result of Shultz's Moscow visit and "is optimistic" about the conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet agreement on the elimination of Euromissiles this year. However, both Reagan and Shultz have said "there are still many pending problems" and "a hard bargain" is still needed in the talks.

It is worth noting that after Shultz briefed the NATO allies on his Moscow visit, some West European countries still took a prudent and reserved attitude toward U.S.-Soviet Euromissile negotiations. They worry that if the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on the elimination of Euromissiles, Europe may become a "denuclearized zone" and the defense linkage between the United States and Europe will not exist, and that Soviet superiority in chemical and conventional weapons and armed forces will make Western Europe unable to strike back. Shultz has explained to NATO allies that the United States will not change and give up its strategy of nuclear deterrence and flexible response, but worries of West European countries have not been dispelled or relieved. On 17 April the director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency told newsmen that the United States was continuing to consult with NATO allies and would make a response to the new Soviet proposal soon. The outcome is yet to be known.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS UPU OFFICIALS 28 MAY

OW280800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with Botto de Barros, director-general of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union [UPU], his wife and their party here this afternoon.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REPERCUSSIONS OF 'STARK' INCIDENT

HK30084J Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 87 p 6

["Roundup" by correspondent Zhang Yunwen (1728 0336 2429): "The 'Stark' Incident and the Argument Over Escorting Ships in the Gulf"]

[Text] The missile attack made in error on the U.S. destroyer "Stark" in the Gulf on 17 May killed 37 sailors. This incident caused quite a shock in the United States. Some people hold that the "Stark" incident has opened "a new chapter in geopolitics."

After the "Stark" incident, President Reagan reiterated that the United States must ensure its own interests and protect freedom of navigation in and out of the oil-supply areas. Government officials also repeated that despite the attack, there is no wavering in the resolve of U.S. warships to protect the sea routes in this area.

In the previous few months, the United States and Kuwait had been holding talks on providing escorts for Kuwaiti tankers, but these had not attracted attention. Following the "Stark" incident, the question of escort has focused the attention of the whole country and has also touched off a fierce argument.

In November last year, Kuwait simultaneously requested the two superpowers to provide escorts for its ships. Kuwait wrote to the U.S. Coast Guard requesting permission to fly the American flag on its ships and asking that they be escorted by U.S. warships. The United States delayed in making a clear response to these requests. In March, when informed that the Soviet Union had reached agreement with Kuwait on escorting Kuwaiti tankers, the United States speeded up its action. Reagan approved the escort plan 5 days later. The United States decided to provide escorts for 11 Kuwaiti tankers. American public opinion held that the main factor spurring the United States to make this decision was the Soviet agreement to provide escorts for Kuwaiti tankers, in addition to the need to recover the confidence lost in it by some Arab states after the Irangate incident. "The main factor in the U.S. decision was worry that the Soviet Union would gain a controlling position in the Gulf."

However, this hurried U.S. decision has brought the U.S. Government face to face with a series of thorny problems. For instance, Iran has openly decided that no matter what flag Kuwaiti ships fly, it will continue to attack them to stop them shipping arms and oil for Iraq. Under these circumstances, what action would U.S. escort vessels take if a Kuwaiti ship were attacked?

The tension in the Persian Gulf and the U.S. Government decision to get involved in military action in the area have aroused grave concern and unease in Congress. Congressmen acknowledge the strategic importance of the shipping route, but doubt whether undertaking escort missions is practical and wise. On 21 May, the Senate passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority of 91 to 5, calling on the government to first explain to Congress how to ensure the safety of escort vessels and what they should do in the face of hostile action before providing escorts for Kuwaiti tankers. Republican Senator Dole for his part demanded that the White House reconsider U.S. policy in the Gulf. Some congressmen demanded that the White House first submit reports to Congress on U.S. actions in the region, in accordance with the War Powers Act, but Reagan rejected this. Congressmen who have just returned from a Middle East investigation hold that providing escorts will be extremely risky. They are worried that there will be a showdown in the Gulf and the United States will run the risk of becoming embroiled in the Iran-Iraq war.

According to reports, President Reagan discussed the Gulf situation and strategic issues of providing escorts in the Gulf at a meeting with his national security advisers on 26 May. The White House has explicitly stated that the policy decision of providing escorts has been taken. The media here have noted that another superpower has been extremely active in the Middle East in recent years and is engaged in frequent moves to win over the Arab states. One American newspaper commented that the Persian Gulf has now become the stage for a dangerous outbreak of superpower rivalry.

WAN LI MEETS WITH SCOWCROFT, DELEGATION

OW290958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today a delegation from the United Nations Association of the United States of America, led by Brent Scowcroft.

Wan conferred with the guests on a number of international issues of mutual interest.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS WITH U.S. MATHEMATICIAN

OW301222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, Chinese state councillor and chairman of the China Association for International Exchange of Personnel, met here today Professor Shing Shen Chern, world noted mathematician and academician of the American Academy of Sciences, and his wife.

Professor Chern was invited to assume the post of director of the Nankai Institute of Mathematics Research in Tianjin in 1985. And in the past two years, he has trained a number of qualified post graduates who later have gained some achievements in scientific research.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on how to train mathematicians in China.

Chern said that China should train its scientists mainly in the country, adding that to send people to study abroad is just one of the ways for training personnel.

Zhang spoke highly of Chern's achievements in training mathematicians for China.

JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF VISITS PRC, MEETS LEADERS

Talks With Zhang Aiping

OW291521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping said here today that Japan should limit the development of its defense forces to avoid anxiety and uneasiness among its neighboring countries.

Speaking at a meeting with Yuko Kurihara, director-general of Japan's Defense Agency here this afternoon, Zhang said he had a better understanding of Japan's national defense plans after hearing Kurihara's explanation of them.

"In light of tragic lessons of history, there should be a certain limit for Japan to develop its defense forces to avoid anxiety and uneasiness among its neighboring countries," Zhang stressed.

According to an official of the Chinese Defense Ministry, the two defense leaders exchanged views on relations and the international situation at the meeting which proceeded "in a friendly and frank atmosphere."

Kurihara said that Japan should have necessary and minimum defense forces based on its peace Constitution and it will not become a military power.

As requested by Kurihara, Zhang, who is also state councillor, briefed him on China's defense policy.

"China follows a policy of active defense," he said. "We will not occupy one inch of foreign land and we do not allow others to occupy one inch of our land."

The two officials agreed that their countries should develop friendly relations on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint communique and Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

Kurihara arrived here this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese defense minister.

Later, Zhang presided over a welcoming ceremony in honor of Kurihara. The Japanese defense chief, in the company of Zhang, reviewed a guard of honor made up of Ground, Navy and Air Forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Further Reportage

OW291455 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 KYODO -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping Friday supported the Japan-U.S. mutual security treaty, but asked Japan to correct some signs of what he described as the revival of militarism in Japan.

During a meeting with Japanese Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara here for more than two hours, Zhang endorsed the Tokyo-Washington security treaty, saying that, generally speaking, a country should have the power to defend itself, Japanese sources said.

He did not refer specifically to Japan's decision last December to scrap its voluntarily imposed limit of defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product, the sources said.

Zhang, however, told Kurihara that there exist a handful of Japanese people who want to make Japan a major military power and that there are some signs of reviving militarism in Japan.

Kurihara arrived here earlier in the day at the invitation of the Chinese defense minister.

As one example of what he described as signs of Japanese militarism, Zhang referred to the problem of Japan's revising school history textbooks to play down Japan's actions during World War II, the source said.

Zhang also pointed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's past official visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine where some war criminals are enshrined together with the war dead, they said.

He also took up a Japanese court ruling in February over the ownership of a Chinese student dormitory in Kyoto. The court decision awarded the ownership to Taiwan instead of China and the Chinese side protested and appealed the case to a higher court in Japan.

Referring to the dormitory case, Zhang told Kurihara that it is clear in the Sino-Japanese joint communique of 1972 that there is no two Chinas, the sources said. Under the communique, both countries restored their diplomatic relations.

Zhang described these three problems as having an adverse effect on Japan-China friendship, they said.

Kurihara explained to Zhang that it is difficult for the Japanese Government to try to change the court ruling on the dormitory case, saying that it is a matter for the judicature, not for the administration to handle.

On the textbook problem, Kurihara said Tokyo is continuing efforts for the correction, but the defense ministers failed to agree on these topics, the sources said.

At the outset of the discussions, Kurihara sought China's understanding of Japan's efforts to defend itself with the minimum defense power while keeping the war-renouncing Constitution and the self-defense principle, they said.

As for the Soviet forces in the Far East, Kurihara told Zhang that Japan has a strong interest in the increasing Soviet military buildup in the four Soviet-occupied islands east of Hokkaido. Japan is claiming the territorial right over the islands which fell into the Russian hands after the end of World War II.

But the sources declined to disclose the details of the ministers' discussion on the matter.

Kurihara invited Zhang and his wife to visit Japan and the Chinese minister promised to consider the invitation, they said.

Meets With Wan Li

OW300850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that the present achievements in Sino-Japanese friendly relations are the result of long-term efforts by many people of the two countries, and should therefore be treasured.

Wan made the comment at a friendly meeting with Yuko Kurihara, director-general of Japan's Defense Agency.

Wan Li said despite the unfortunate wars between China and Japan, the two countries issued a joint communique when they normalized relations in 1972, which says that the two countries will look ahead and develop Sino-Japanese friendly relations and join their efforts to contribute to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

He pledged that China will never do anything detrimental to Sino-Chinese [as received] friendship.

Kurihara said Japan should reflect deeply on its past mistakes and it is Japan's position that it will never let the unfortunate mistakes of the past happen again.

For this purpose, Kurihara said, the Japanese Government will keep on good terms with China on the basis of the Sino-Chinese [as received] joint communique and Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, as well as other agreements between the two countries.

The guests are scheduled to leave for visits to other Chinese cities tomorrow.

Wan States Deng's Concerns

OW300633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 KYODO -- Vice Premier Wan Li, speaking on behalf of China's top leader Deng Xiaoping, expressed concern Saturday over the possibility that Japan may become a military power again.

"There is still a group of people in Japan, though small, who are advocates of militarism and a resurgence of Japan as a military power. We should remain on alert," Wan said in a meeting with Yuko Kurihara, Japanese cabinet minister in charge of the Defense Agency.

But Wan added it is understandable that Japan has the minimum necessary defense capabilities for its own national defense.

Wan said his remarks mirrored the opinion of Deng, chairman of the Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission.

Deng, in a meeting with a Japanese upper house member earlier this month, criticized what he called a "trend in the revival of Japanese militarism."

He apparently referred to a Japanese court decision which ruled in favor of Taiwan's ownership of a student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan.

Chinese leaders interpreted this as an indication of Japan's recognition of both China and Taiwan in violation of the 1972 Sino-Japanese treaty which marked the restoration of bilateral diplomatic relations.

In the 70-minute meeting, Wan also said Japan brought about a disaster on China and other Asian countries during the 1930s.

"(This) should not be repeated," Wan was quoted as telling Kurihara, now visiting Beijing as the first Japanese defense minister to do so.

China's four northeastern provinces were under Japan's colonial rule from 1931 to 1945.

In reference to the presence of some Japanese favoring the revival of militarism, Kurihara said there are "various" opinions in Japan but assured Wan that the problem will be handled within the framework of democracy.

"I want you to trust us," Kurihara was quoted as telling Wan.

Deng, 82, declined to meet with Kurihara for age and health reasons, according to Japanese officials. [passage omitted]

Talks With Yang Dezhi

OW300301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 30 KYODO -- China's Armed Forces Chief Yang Dezhi told Japanese Defense Agency head Yuko Kurihara Saturday that some problems have emerged between Japan and China in the past few years, but he did not specify details.

During a 25-minute talk with Kurihara, the chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army called for an early solution to the problems in order to develop consistent Sino-Japanese relations, Japanese officials said. [passage omitted]

Kurihara, state minister and director general of the Defense Agency, told Yang Japanese-Chinese ties will become firmer if both countries revert to the 1972 joint communique and 1978 peace treaty. The 1972 Shanghai Communique, signed by the Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and the late Premier Zhou Enlai, restored diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

Kurihara, who arrived in Beijing Friday for a week-long visit, is the first Japanese defense minister to visit China after World War II.

Inspects P&C Fleet Warships

OH311045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Qingdao, China, May 31 KYODO -- Visiting Japanese Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara Sunday inspected a Chinese naval fleet in Qingdao, Shandong Province, Sunday after winding up talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing.

After arriving in Qingdao from Beijing by air in the afternoon, Kurihara went aboard warships of the North China Sea Fleet for the inspection that lasted more than one hour.

Kurihara was originally scheduled to fly to Chengdu, Sichuan Province, from Qingdao at night but put off the departure until Monday due to bad weather.

KOKARIO RULING VIOLATES ONE-CHINA POLICY

OW301619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Lawyers defending appellants in the Kokario [Guanghua] dormitory case lodged an appeal with the Osaka Higher Court today, asking Japan's Supreme High Court to rescind an earlier ruling on the case.

The five-story building, in Kyoto, has been a Chinese property and used as a dormitory for Chinese students in Japan since the end of World War Two.

In October, 1977, however, the Osaka Higher Court accepted an appeal by the "Republic of China" (Taiwan) claiming ownership of the dormitory, which reversed a decision made by a Kyoto court a month earlier not to accept any lawsuit on the Kokario case filed by Taiwan.

In February 1987, the Osaka Higher Court ruled that the dormitory belongs to Taiwan.

The appeal by lawyers Nobuo Maegawa and Sunao Moragami said that the Osaka court ruling last February is a violation of the facts and international law.

It says the ruling also goes against the spirit and principles laid down in the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement which normalized relations between the two nations, and is aimed at the creation of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan."

The appeal said that the outcome of the case will have an important bearing on relations between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Japan, because the 1972 statement recognizes the PRC Government as the "sole legitimate government" of China. On that basis alone, the lawyers argue, Taiwan should have been dismissed as legitimate litigant.

The appeal criticized the Japanese court for regarding Taiwan as a "state" or "government". It said that court decisions so far run counter to the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the 1978 treaty of peace and friendship.

DPRK EDITORIAL HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S PRC VISIT

OW290632 Beijing XINHUA in English 0626 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Leading Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN today hailed President Kim Il-song's visit to China as an epoch-making event in the relations between the two countries.

The paper said in an editorial that President Kim's China stay, May 21-26, has further promoted the friendly cooperation between the two parties and governments. The visit has demonstrated that the time-tested Korean-Chinese friendship is unshakeable and full of vigor, the paper said.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly supports the Chinese people in their efforts to unify their country, the paper said.

SINGAPORE'S GOH HOLDS TALKS WITH DENG XIAOPING

OW291038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met here today Singapore's first deputy prime minister, Goh Chok Tong.

Deng briefed his guests on China's contemporary history especially its development since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

In nearly two decades between 1957 and 1978, he said, China suffered from "leftist" errors with the result of social stagnation, though there was some development.

During that period, the average annual income of Chinese peasants was 60 yuan and the average monthly income of urban workers was 60 yuan, Deng added. The Chinese people lived under what was internationally regarded as the poverty line.

"After summing up the experience and lessons in the 1949-1978 period, we realized that we must set the wrongs to rights," Deng said, adding that "a series of new principles and policies were formulated at the Third Session of the 11th Communist Party Central Committee which was convened in 1978."

Judging from the practice over the past eight years and more, China can achieve its target of multiplying the 1980 industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, the Chinese leader said.

By that time, the Chinese people will lead a well-off life, and in another 50 years, beginning next century, when China's 2000 industrial and agricultural output value has increased several-fold, the Chinese people's life may be up to that of the people in the medium-developed countries.

Deng called China's aim "practical." However, he added, "there will be many difficulties and we must exert ourselves to overcome them."

During the meeting, Goh presented Deng with a framed color photo of a big pom pom tree which Deng planted on Singapore's Jurong Hill during his 1978 visit in the capacity of vice-premier.

Deng took a good look at the photo, saying, "How tall it has grown."

Goh said, "The growth of the tree is symbolic of the development of the friendly relations between Singapore and China."

Goh, who has made several visits to China, is the highest-ranking Singaporean leader to visit China, following Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's 1985 China visit.

The deputy prime minister said the relations between the two countries have been developing well in economic and other fields since Lee's visit, and his current visit is to further such relations.

Goh conveyed to Deng regards from Lee Kuan Yew. Deng also asked Goh to convey his regards to the Singaporean prime minister.

Meets Gu Mu

OW291204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu conferred with visiting Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong here this afternoon, with a focus on economic relations between the two countries.

They reviewed with satisfaction the growth of economic cooperation and trade between China and Singapore.

Gu Mu told the visitor that the Chinese Government is resolved to further improve investment environment in China.

The central and local authorities have decided to investigate, one by one, all the joint ventures, co-managed enterprises and those with sole foreign investment already set up in China and help make them successful, Gu Mu said.

He expressed the hope that foreign investors would take a long-term point of view when they do business with China.

"In 20 or 30 years to come, China will become one of those countries in the world that provide the best investment environment," Gu Mu said.

Mr Goh Chok Tong said the Singapore Government fully understands the importance in taking a long-term point of view with regard to the investment environment in China.

His government would persuade Singapore businessmen to accept this idea, and do business with China on a long and stable basis, the first deputy prime minister said.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW291228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here the basic objective of China's political reform is to establish a highly developed socialist democracy.

Speaking at a meeting with the visiting Singapore first deputy prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, here this afternoon, Zhao said that political reform is aimed at achieving long-term stability in China, raising the efficiency of socialist construction of the four modernisations and rousing the enthusiasm of the people. He briefed the guest on the tentative plan for political reform.

The fight against bourgeois liberalization, the premier said, will only deepen reform and the policy of opening to the outside world. "China's reform is only a beginning," he said.

"Without carrying out reform, we would not give full play to the superiority of socialism," he added. "The open policy has just started to carry out and needs to be more open."

Goh said he had a better understanding of China's political and economic situation, adding that he had held very good talks with Chinese leaders in the past two days he added.

He said economic cooperation between the two countries has proceeded quite well, particularly since 1985, adding that with the passage of time such cooperation will be further strengthened.

During the meeting Goh conveyed to Zhao the best wishes of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew while Zhao asked Goh to give his regards to Lee.

Leaves for Xian

OW300624 Beijing XINHUA in English 0607 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore Goh Chok Tong, his wife and their party left here for Xian by special plane this morning.

Chinese Vice-premier Wan Li went to the State Guesthouse to bid them farewell.

VODK SAYS CAMBODIANS STRENGTHEN ANTI-SRV UNITY

OW221326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The great national unity of Kampuchea against the Vietnamese occupation has been strengthened during the last eight years, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today.

Unity has been further strengthened since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in June 1987, and the offer of an eight-point peace proposal by the CGDK in March 1986, the radio, which is monitored here, said.

The proposal urges Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in two stages and calls for the formation of a new four-party coalition government, which includes the Heng Samrin regime.

Under the leadership of the CGDK, the radio said, the Kampuchean people, both at home and abroad, have made achievements in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

The anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Kampuchean people has won wide support from the international community, it said.

It said that the Kampuchean people will surely defeat the Vietnamese aggressors as long as they unite under the leadership of the CGDK.

WU XUEQIAN SPEAKS ON ARRIVAL IN ALGIERS

OW311456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Algiers, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today for a two-day official visit to Algeria.

Wu told reporters at the airport upon his arrival that he will hold talks with his Algerian counterpart, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, on international issues of mutual interest, particularly disarmament, efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East situation in general.

He said that the visit will further strengthen good relations between the two countries.

This is the sixth leg of Wu's tour of Africa which has already taken him to Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania.

QIAO SHI VISITS NEPAL, CONFERS WITH LEADERS

OW291610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Katmandu, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha expressed here today his satisfaction at the development of the Nepal-China relations which, he said, are sincere and friendly.

Meeting the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi here this afternoon, the prime minister said, "The cooperation between Nepal and China in various fields is smooth. I believe that such cooperation will further expand."

Qiao Shi, who arrived here last night for a five-day visit to the Himalayan kingdom, said, "We support Nepal's zone of peace proposal because it is a just one and it has been receiving endorsement from more and more countries."

The proposal was put forward by King Birendra in 1975.

Qiao noted that the friendship between China and Nepal not only benefits the two peoples, but also the peace of the region.

Qiao also met Nepalese Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya today.

This is the second leg of his current tour of three neighboring nations. He has just finished a five-day visit to Burma and a visit to Bangladesh will follow.

Opposes Hegemonism

OW300111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0042 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Katmandu, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi said here today that the Chinese Government will, as always, firmly support Nepal's reasonable proposal that it be declared a zone of peace.

Qiao reiterated the stand this evening at a banquet hosted by Nepalese Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya in honor of the 12-member Chinese Government delegation led by him.

Qiao said, "China stands firmly by the Third World in opposing hegemonism of all forms and preserving world peace."

He said that Nepal has persistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence and non-alignment, opposing external interference of all forms. "The Chinese people will always remain reliable friends of the Nepalese people," he added.

The Nepalese foreign minister noted that the Sino-Nepalese relations are of "mutual trust, deep understanding and profound goodwill."

He also appreciated China's support for Nepal's zone of peace proposal. He said that the proposal submitted by King Birendra in 1975 is a contribution to the peace of the region.

He said that the regional cooperation among the South Asian countries was part of their efforts to promote South-South cooperation.

Qiao Shi arrived here yesterday to pay a five-day visit to Nepal.

Talks With King

OW311809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1740 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Katmandu, May 31 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra of Nepal said here today that China's understanding of and support for Nepal's aspiration for peace has greatly inspired the Nepalese people.

The king made the remarks when meeting visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi at the royal palace this afternoon.

The king said that Nepal greatly appreciates and values the friendship between Nepal and China.

He said that China understands Nepal's geographical position and its aspiration for economic development. The Nepalese Government and people highly appreciate and thank China's support.

He said, "China was the first country to support our proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace. Nepal needs a peaceful atmosphere to promote the relaxation of regional tension so that we can put our efforts on the improvement of the people's life."

The Chinese vice-premier expressed satisfaction over the development of friendship and cooperations between the two countries.

He said that Nepal's zone of peace proposal is foresighted and accords with the aspirations of her people. So China actively supports it, he added.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON MOZAMBIQUE

OW301036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1027 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement today condemning South Africa's armed attack on Mozambique Friday.

The spokesman said: "On the morning of May 29, South African authorities dispatched commandos and entered Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, for an armed attack on a residential district, which killed three Mozambican civilians.

"This is another crime committed by South African authorities in willful violation of international law, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a neighboring country," the spokesman said, "and it is also an open provocation against the African countries and its peoples.

"As facts have proved time and again the cause of the turbulent situation in southern Africa lies in South African authorities clinging to the policies of racism and destabilizing neighboring countries," the spokesman said.

The Chinese government and people express great indignation at the South African authorities' armed attacks on Mozambique and strongly condemn this criminal act.

"We will, as always, firmly support the southern African countries and people in their just struggle to combat the apartheid system and safeguard their national sovereignty and territorial integrity," the spokesman said.

WU XUEQIAN LEAVES MOZAMBIQUE FOR TANZANIA

OW291600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Maputo, May 29 (XINHUA) -- China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today left for Tanzania after a two-day visit to Mozambique.

During the visit to the Southern African nation, Wu met Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano and held talks with Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi on bilateral relations and international issues.

Wu and his party laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of Mozambique.

They also inspected the Chinese-aid [ed] projects in the country.

Arrives in Tanzania

OW291428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here this afternoon for a two-day official goodwill visit.

Wu and his party were met at the airport by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian Ambassador to China Khahama and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Qingyou.

According to Tanzanian official sources, the Chinese foreign minister will meet Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and other leaders and will have official talks with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mkapa.

Tanzania is the fifth leg of the Chinese foreign minister's seven African nation tour. He has visited Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Talks with Foreign Minister

OW300151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 29 (XINHUA) -- China firmly supports the just struggle of the Frontline States, declared visiting Chinese foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in talks with his Tanzanian counterpart here today.

The Chinese foreign minister and his party arrived here this afternoon from Maputo, Mozambique, for a two-day official goodwill visit.

During the talks Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa said that after the whites-only election in South Africa early this month, the apartheid regime has not changed its policy.

While oppressing black people in the country, it continues to destabilize the Frontline States and undermine their economies, he added.

Faced with such a situation, he said, the Frontline States should give priority to the unity among themselves so as to give greater support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

Wu Xueqian expressed appreciation of the standpoint taken by Tanzania and reiterated that China firmly supports the just struggle of the Frontline States.

The Tanzanian foreign minister expressed profound gratitude to the Chinese Government for China's contribution to the development of the Tanzanian economy and support to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

In a speech at the banquet in honour of the Chinese foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa said that the two countries have maintained close and friendly relations ever since the independence of Tanzania.

"Tanzania will never forget that when Tanzania and Zambia wanted a railway as Zambia's reliable outlet to the sea, it was China which came to Tanzania's assistance and built it in record time. The Tanzania-Zambia railway or Uhuru railway is today a critical lifeline of the region," Mkapa said.

Wu in his speech also expressed satisfaction with the existing profound friendship and strong ties of cooperation between China and Tanzania.

Wu Condemns Attack on Maputo

OW310105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0054 GMT 31 May 87

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today strongly condemned the attack on Maputo by South African troops early yesterday.

Meeting Tanzanian Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Defense Salim Ahmed Salim, Wu said the Chinese Government and people condemns this barbaric act and expresses their strong indignation.

He said China firmly supports the just struggle of Mozambique and other Frontline States for the security of their countries.

He called on the international community, particularly countries having relations with South Africa, to take even harder measures against South Africa, and in the meantime provide more powerful support to Mozambique and other Frontline States.

Salim said the series of attacks by South Africa will make the Frontline States become more vigilant and strengthen their power of defense. He urged the international community to give more support to the Frontline States.

Tour Termed 'Very Successful'

OW310114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0057 GMT 31 May 87

[By Liu Yegang]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that his visits to Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania were very successful.

Speaking to reporters, Wu said he had exchanged views in a friendly and cordial atmosphere on international, regional issues and bilateral relations with the leaders of the five countries.

"We share common or almost the same opinion over these issues," Wu said.

He said that China had established a relationship of economic and trade cooperation with these countries and "we are looking for new areas of cooperation."

The Chinese Foreign Minister said that the struggle against the apartheid would be a long-term task for the people in southern Africa. "The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the African people until they win the final victory."

Wu Xueqian left here for Algeria tonight after a two-day official goodwill visit to Tanzania. During his stay here, Wu met President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and other Tanzanian leaders. He also had talks with his Tanzanian counterpart Benjamin Mkapa.

POLISH PRESS HAILS COMING ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

OW311416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier and acting Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's upcoming visit to five Eastern European socialist countries will mark a maturity in relations among them, the Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY (WARSAW LIFE) said Saturday.

The Polish press has made much of Zhao's June 4-8 visit to Poland since the announcement of the visit was made on May 20.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said in a commentary that China's open policy is also valid to socialist countries and that China pays a great deal of attention to developing contacts with Eastern European countries.

Zbigniew Boniecki, director of the Overseas Department of the official Polish news agency PAP, said in a commentary that Zhao's visit will not only be an important event in the relations of socialist countries, but also contribute to maintaining world peace.

Boniecki said that well-developed relations and cooperation between the two countries links China and Poland even though they are geographically far from each other.

The newspaper "RZECZPOSPOLITA" (REPUBLIC) said in a commentary Friday that China has a positive foreign policy that contributes to world peace and disarmament.

QIAN QICHEN DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF ZHAO'S TRIP

OW311903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1826 GMT 31 May 87

["Zhao's East Europe Tour Significant, Vice Foreign Minister Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming visit to five East European countries will increase mutual understanding, confidence and cooperation, and safeguard peace, said Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Chinese acting Communist Party General Secretary and Premier Zhao's visit to Poland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria will be a milestone in China's relations with the five nations, and will be of major political significance, Qian told the Chinese fortnightly magazine "WORLD AFFAIRS."

The full text of the interview appears in today's issue of the magazine.

Qian, who will accompany Zhao on the visit which begins Thursday, said that East European socialist countries were the first group to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and these nations extended assistance to China during the country's First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957).

After that, Qian said, relations cooled for many years. However, that period has gone, he said.

In the past few years, China's relations with these countries developed unceasingly while mutual understanding deepened gradually, Qian said, adding that the exchange of visits by party and government leaders between China and these nations has become frequent.

Zhao and his hosts will brief each other on their achievements in socialist construction and explore new ways of furthering bilateral relations. They will also exchange views on major international issues of common interest.

On the role East European socialist countries play in safeguarding peace in Europe and the rest of the world, as well as in improving relations between the East and the West, Qian said that Europe is where the two giant military blocs confront each other most seriously, and where weapons and troops are most densely concentrated. But, he said another world war will not break out if peace, stability and security are maintained in Europe.

East European socialist countries stand for dialogue and detente, instead of confrontation and tension, he said. These nations advocate that small and medium-sized countries should play positive roles in world affairs.

In the past few years, Eastern European nations have contributed to increased contacts between Eastern and Western Europe, promoting dialogue, and easing international tensions, Qian said. Their contribution has been widely appreciated by the people of China and the rest of the world, he added.

On the achievements the five East European countries have scored in their socialist construction, Qian said, these countries are all exploring new ways for socialist construction in accordance with their own conditions, and they have obtained huge, eye-catching accomplishments in this respect.

He noted that some Eastern European countries started earlier in reforming their economic structures, some are further improving present systems of economic management, and still some have done a lot in restructuring their political systems.

Although plagued from time to time by problems and difficulties, Eastern Europe has made remarkable achievements while overcoming difficulties and has gained rich experience in socialist construction, Qian said.

Currently, China is building socialism with its own characteristics in the country's drive for modernization, Qian said. Conditions in China are different from those in East European countries, and the problems facing us are to a large extent similar, but we all share the common aspiration of building socialism, he said.

The achievements and experience our East European comrades have gained deserve studying and following while their setbacks and problems are worth examining, he added.

On the potential for the development of friendly cooperation between China and the five Eastern European nations, the vice foreign minister noted, in the past few years relations have developed remarkably between China and the five nations, and normal relations have resumed between the communist parties of China and the five Eastern European countries.

He said China wishes to continue promoting, steadily and positively, the overall friendly cooperation with these countries under the five principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of mutual respect, mutual confidence, equality and mutual benefit, as well as seeking common ground in resolving differences.

China pursues a policy of opening to the outside world, including socialist countries, Qian said, and will, by adopting a positive attitude, explore more ways for bilateral cooperation and exchanges of economy, trade, science and technology, as well as culture and arts among other things.

We are ready to more widely exchange with them experience on construction and reform, Qian stressed. In a word, there are broad vistas for China to develop relations with these countries, he added.

ZHAO'S VISIT TO EAST EUROPE TO IMPROVE TIES

HK010314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0220 GMT 1 Jun 87

[By Patrick Lescott]

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 1 (AFP) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang is likely to tell leaders of the five East European countries he visits this month that changes at the top in China do not mean changes in policy, informed East European sources here say.

His three-week tour of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, which begins on Thursday, should put the cap on a two-year process of reconciliation between China and East European countries.

Informed East European sources said that in the absence of major economic matters to discuss, Mr Zhao would probably try to assure his hosts that China's policies will remain unchanged despite changes in its leadership.

The prime minister, a reformist, has also been interim general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party since fellow-reformist Hu Yaobang lost the post in a backlash by conservative Marxists within the Chinese leadership.

Indeed, it was Mr Hu that originally accepted invitations to visit Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia this year.

Mr Zhao goes to Eastern Europe, which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has urged to follow the new Soviet doctrine of glasnost, or openness, armed with seven years of experience of economic reform and open-door policies in China.

Since the beginning of last year China has succeeded in normalizing its relations with all Soviet-bloc countries in Eastern Europe after more than two decades of estrangement caused by the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's. [passage omitted]

YU QIULI, WANG HESHU ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW291058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- A national conference to sum up the work of party rectification remained in session on 27 May. Yu Qiuli, vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and Wang Heshou, vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and second secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke on the work of party rectification in the Army and the question of building the ruling party respectively.

Bo Yibo, permanent vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, is chairing the conference.

In his speech, Yu Qiuli pointed out: The work of party rectification in the Army has been done under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and under the guidance of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Comrade Bo Yibo has shown great concern for the work of party rectification in the Army and has given concrete guidance on several occasions. Paying close attention to party rectification, Comrade Yang Shangkun has directly presided over the work of party rectification in the Army. Acting in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on taking a resolute, serious, and conscientious attitude toward party rectification and implementing the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification in the light of its own conditions, the Army has taken a series of measures to ensure the sound development of party rectification. As a result, the Army has more effectively accomplished the four tasks of achieving ideological unity, rectifying the party style, strengthening discipline, and purifying party organizations. The general opinion of Army comrades is that the work of party rectification has been done more effectively this time than at any time since the founding of the PRC.

Yu Qiuli particularly discussed the work of party rectification the Army has done in five aspects:

1. There has been assiduous study of documents and conscientious achievement of ideological unity. The Central Military Commission repeatedly stressed the need to spend time for the study of documents throughout the entire process of party rectification and to give first priority to achieving ideological unity. By studying documents, large numbers of cadres who are party members have not only grasped the theoretical weapon for achieving ideological unity and resolving contradictions in the party but also improved their quality politically and ideologically. Particularly through education in the complete negation of "the Great Cultural Revolution," they have clearly realized that the two factions in "the Cultural Revolution" carried out activities under wrong theoretical guidance and that there was no such thing as "one faction being in the right" at that time. This has taken away the firewood from under the cauldron in eliminating factionalism. After receiving such education, comrades who participated in the "three support's and two military's" activities have understood more clearly the negative consequences of these activities. Leading comrades of many military regions took the lead in visiting party and government organizations in areas where their military regions are located. Leading comrades of corps, divisions, and regiments also visited "three support's and two military's" units and examined their mistakes. As a result, Army-people relations have been strengthened.

While studying documents on party rectification, large numbers of party members contrasted the changes that had taken place before the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee with those that had taken place after the session; they also summed up their experiences and lessons, systematically cleared up the influence of such "leftist" ideas as "take class struggle as the key link," and resolutely resisted erroneous rightist trends. Thus, they have more clearly understood the four cardinal principles and the policies of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy and have had firmer faith in the leadership of the party Central Committee and the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies.

2. It has been bold in exposing contradictions and overcoming negative phenomena. The Central Military Commission repeatedly stressed the need to expose contradictions and solve problems, to do so in a general and mild way, and not to repeat past "leftist" practices. The Central Military Commission also popularized in a timely way the Beijing Military Region's experiences in holding heart-to-heart talks. Through heart-to-heart talks, people exchanged views, thus freeing themselves from doubts and misgivings and enhancing trust and understanding among themselves. This brought about a favorable political atmosphere for exposing contradictions, solving problems, and making criticism and self-criticism. In view of problems existing in grass-roots party organizations and PLA units, it was pointed out in the course of party rectification that no one is allowed to hit or sweat at fighters or mete out corporal punishment to them, accept gifts from them, profit at their expense, or fine them, nor is anyone permitted to get drunk, gamble, watch obscene videotaped films, read obscene books or magazines, or resort to deception. Education was also conducted in these regards. As a result, a large favorable turn has taken place in the standards of conduct in PLA units, especially in basic units. At the same time, problems such as taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gain and serious bureaucratism have been exposed, and many longstanding negative phenomena have been overcome.

3. It has given prominence to education in party spirit and emphasized the need to take the interests of the whole into account. During the party rectification period, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission made the major decision of cutting the Armed Forces by 1 million. During the course of reduction-in-strength reorganization and party rectification, all units educated their party members to stress party spirit, the interests of the whole, and discipline. The entire Army, officers and men alike, worked in unity and disbanded or merged their units according to orders. Showing high political consciousness, the vast number of party member-cadres departed or stayed according to the party's decision. Had it not been for the education in party spirit centering on the need to take the interests of the whole into account, such arduous and complex projects could not have been accomplished within such a short time.

4. It has ensured the purity of the party organizations in the military through firm and cautious examination of their members. Since the Armed Forces wield the gun barrels, it is particularly important to purify their party organizations, otherwise there would be endless trouble. During the course of party rectification, the party committees in the military acted firmly in sorting out and expelling the "three types of persons." While doing their work, they paid close attention to policies as well as investigation and study, and took organizational measures while carrying out ideological education, thus settling problems and keeping party rectification within bounds.

5. Leading cadres have set examples and exercised leadership from one level to another.

While rectifying the party organizations, they took the initiative to conduct heart-to-heart talks with subordinates and compared their own deeds against the set requirements; and many comrades took action to correct problems pointed out by the masses, using actual deeds to convince them that party conduct was improving. As comrades in the military said, the military would be in proper order as long as the leading cadres behaved properly. An important reason behind the successful party rectification was the initiative taken by all leading and grass-roots cadres. Owing to party rectification, party organizations in the military have acquired stronger fighting force, and the vast number of party members have given fuller play to their exemplary vanguard role. During the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and in various rescue and relief missions, party members appeared wherever the jobs were most difficult or dangerous. Party rectification has powerfully expedited army building and caused profound changes in the military. New achievements have been made in training, logistical construction, and scientific research for national defense, and the Armed Forces have achieved noticeable progress in increasing their combat readiness and political consciousness.

Yu Qiuli continued: However, party rectification in the military was also marred by certain problems and defects: An extremely small number of grass-roots party branches and the party committees of a few divisions and regiments did not do a good job in party rectification, and some even acted perfunctorily; although some have made up what they skipped, the results are negligible; to the masses' dissatisfaction, irregularities in some units were subdued during party rectification, but reappeared afterwards; and the fighting strength of a small number of impotent party organizations was weak.

In connection with how to consolidate and develop the successes achieved in party rectification and continuing to build up party organizations in the military, Yu Qiuli set forth the following five requirements: 1) Firmly implement the party's lines, principles, and policies to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the Armed Forces; 2) intensify the study of Marxist theories to heighten party members' ideological level and political consciousness; 3) uphold the party's democratic centralism to strengthen party committee's collective leadership; 4) strictly enforce the system of leading regular party life; and 5) build stronger grass-roots party branches.

In his speech Wang Heshou focused on how the CPC, as a ruling party, should build itself into an even stronger party. He said: The reason why the CPC has been able to lead the revolution and socialist construction is because it can count on strength from three quarters. First of all, it can count on the Central Committee's correct Marxist lines, principles, and policies, which provide the most fundamental and decisive power. As long as these lines, principles, and policies are in line with the objective law of revolution and construction, they are supported by the people and become a powerful force. But this force alone is not enough. The party must, at the same time, also count on the fighting power of all party organizations. The party Central Committee must rely on all party organizations to implement and realize all its principles, policies and decisions, and these party organizations should serve as fighting fortress in implementing these principles and policies. Third, the party must count on the exemplary vanguard role displayed by all party member-cadres and party members. When the masses look at our party, the first things they see and feel are the words and deeds of each and every party member and party member-cadre. Thus, whether or not these people display their exemplary vanguard role has a direct bearing on the party's relationship with the masses and the party's prestige among the masses.

Then, Wang Heshou pointed out the need to soberly understand and pay attention to the political and ideological changes in party organizations and among cadres with party membership as a result of the change in our party's position and conditions under the circumstance of ruling the whole country. He said: It is a drastic and radical change that our party has developed through struggle from the previous situation of being oppressed, facing encirclement and suppression, and existing under the white terror to the present state of ruling the whole country. This change has inevitably given rise to a change in the minds of some cadres within our party. In the years of the war, joining the party only meant readiness to bear hardships and to take the rigorous tests of the cruel surroundings with the risk of death at times. In those years, one could not become a Communist Party member if he lacked the communist ideal and belief and was short on the spirit of dedication to subordinate his private interests to the interests of the revolution. Now the objective circumstances have changed radically. To join the party is a glorious thing, which rarely involves the risk of death. What is more, those who have become leading cadres at various levels have "power." Just as Lenin said, "It is very attractive to join a ruling party." In particular, when some comrades have been promoted to leading posts, there are always people to fawn upon, praise, and extol them. This has brought about a change in the minds of some of them with the result that instances of misusing official power for selfish ends and cases of serious bureaucracy are apt to occur. There have even been such instances where certain veteran cadres passed "the test of painstaking struggle" and "the test of life and death," but could not pass "the test of power." Some party members could not stand the corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas and failed to pass the test of "bourgeois liberalization." Moreover, quite a number of new party members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" have not been tempered to foster their party spirit, nor have they cultivated the party spirit, and so their political quality is relatively inferior. Under these circumstances, what are our tasks in building the party based on the three things I mentioned above? Practice is the only criterion for verifying truth. Practice has testified to the absolute correctness of the lines and principles formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At present our main problems in building the party are: First, some of our party organizations are weak and lax and have not become fighting organizations. Second, some of our cadres with party membership (including certain veteran party members and cadres) leave much to be desired insofar as their party spirit is concerned, and as long as our party is in power, it is hard for them to pass "the test of power" and "the test of bourgeois liberalization." Therefore, in the days to come, we should pay particular attention to these two problems in building our party. The work of building the party is very complicated and heavy. This requires us to soberly and seriously understand our party's radical change from a party that was oppressed, faced encirclement and suppression, and existed under the white terror to a party that rules the whole country. We should also soberly and seriously understand the new problems in building our party. Guided by the party Central Committee's correct line, we should make a success of the work of building our party, boost the fighting strength of our party organizations at all levels, and raise the quality level of the vast numbers of party members.

Wang Heshou said: Communist Party members should mature gradually through the process of criticism and self-criticism. If the broad masses of party members are to foster a staunch party spirit, there is an important measure besides studying the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and that is to conduct criticism and self-criticism, improve the practice of democracy within the party, and step up intraparty supervision.

In conclusion, Wang Heshou stressed: From now on, it is imperative to attach importance to political and ideological education in strengthening the building of our ruling party.

Not only should propaganda and organization departments function as party organs for conducting political and ideological work, but discipline-inspection departments should do so as well. In addition, party committees at all levels, especially provincial, municipal, and regional party committees, as well as leading party groups of all departments, ministries, and commissions of the party Central Committee and the government are all the more required to grasp this work.

GONGREN RIBAO ON UNHEALTHY PRACTICES, DEMOCRACY

HK290737 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 87 p 3

["Weekly Commentary" by Yu Xingjian (0151 5887 0256): "Do Not Misunderstand"]

[Text] In opposing bourgeois liberalization, is it still necessary to continuously rectify unhealthy practices within the party? Is it still necessary to continuously develop socialist democracy? These are two questions of interest to the public at the moment. We should reply unequivocally: It is necessary to continue to resolutely rectify unhealthy practices within the party and to carry forward socialist democracy. There should not be the slightest relaxation on these two questions. It is a big misunderstanding to hold that opposition to bourgeois liberalization will affect progress on these two points.

The aims of opposing bourgeois liberalization and rectifying unhealthy practices coincide. Both are aimed at strengthening party leadership and pushing forward socialist modernization more satisfactorily. Those advocating bourgeois liberalization smear and vilify the party and vigorously negate and oppose the party leadership. If we do not resolutely refute them, the leadership of the party will be seriously damaged. The unhealthy practices within the party contaminate the body of our party, corrupt party style, and damage the party's prestige and image. If we do not resolutely rectify them, they will likewise seriously harm the party leadership. Therefore, we should oppose not only bourgeois liberalization but also the unhealthy practices within the party.

Those engaging in bourgeois liberalization seize upon some negative phenomena within the party to distort the facts and use problems in certain units to represent those in the whole area. They even engage in spreading rumors and mudslinging in a vain attempt to make people believe that the Communist Party has degenerated and turned "black" and that only by "changing the color of the party" is it possible to solve the problem. Their conduct has indeed confused a small number of people. However, we should not for this reason ignore unhealthy practices within the party. Still less should we cover up their existence by adopting a relaxed or laissez-faire attitude toward them. It should be said that the existence of unhealthy practices within the party has provided a pretext for those engaging in bourgeois liberalization. Therefore, while resolutely hitting back hard at bourgeois liberalization trends of thought, we should pay more attention to rectifying unhealthy practices within the party, realize their harmfulness, study the laws and methods of struggle against them, and take effective measures to rectify them so that the fine traditions and style of our party can be constantly carried forward. In doing so, we can eliminate from one aspect the conditions under which bourgeois liberalization trends of thought confuse the masses, and reduce support for these trends of thought among the people. When the masses see that our party is effectively solving the question of unhealthy practices, they will not readily believe the words which those engaging in bourgeois liberalization have spread to attack the party. Therefore, far from obstructing the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, resolute rectification of unhealthy practices within the party will help develop this struggle.

Developing a high degree of socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics has always been our firm objective. Ever since its founding, the CPC has always been the staunchest, most courageous, and fearless fighter and standard bearer for democracy. We negate the "four greats" (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters), oppose erroneous trends of thought that prettify bourgeois "freedom" and "democracy," and disapprove of the practice of "extensive democracy" precisely with the aim of developing socialist democracy more satisfactorily. This is how things stand. Let us not mention things from the distant past. In the last 6 months, party organizations and governments at all levels, and enterprises, have attached greater importance to the development of democracy. The "dialogue" form has been extensively adopted and the masses have more and freer-flowing channels to air their views, to offer suggestions, or to make criticisms. In grass-roots level elections, more attentions has been paid to respecting the voters' opinions, and the electoral system of more than one candidate per vacancy has been practiced. Party organizations and governments at all levels have paid more attention to accepting the supervision of mass organizations and public opinion and to listening to the people's views and demands. More and more people have gained a clearer understanding of the bourgeois nature of such slogans as "abstract democracy," "abstract freedom," "absolute democracy," and "absolute freedom" advocated by those engaging in bourgeois liberalization.

But it should also be pointed out that a few comrades have some misunderstanding of these two questions. In their view, when opposing bourgeois liberalization and criticizing the various erroneous views advocated by those engaging in bourgeois liberalization, it seems reasonable, or at least unimportant, for them to engage in unhealthy practices and to suppress democracy. They even put the label of "practicing bourgeois liberalization" on people who criticize the shortcomings and errors in their practical work or conduct, and demand justifiable democratic rights. This is extremely erroneous and constitutes a misinterpretation of, and an obstruction to, the rectification of unhealthy practices within the party, and the development of socialist democracy. In his "Government Work Report" to the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang especially stressed: At no time is it permissible to suppress democracy on the pretext of opposing bourgeois liberalization and to resist and even attack justifiable criticism of shortcomings and mistakes in practical work." Cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, must bear in mind and profoundly understand the significance of this sincere advice.

In short, in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we must not slacken our efforts to rectify unhealthy practices within the party and must steadfastly continue to rectify them. We must not slacken our efforts to develop socialist democracy and must steadfastly continue to develop it.

WEN WEI PO ON PREVENTING LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK010200 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Prevent Leftist Poison From Harming the Country Again"]

[Text] In recent days, some people have been attempting to expand the drive against bourgeois liberalization into every field, clamoring that an atmosphere of mass criticism has now formed for raking up past mistakes and attacking reforms and opening up, which they accuse of "pursuing capitalism." They denounce economic invigoration as the source of chaos, and they even propose that "in opposing political liberalization, it is first necessary to oppose economic liberalization."

The ever-growing seriousness of this ossified "leftist" thinking, and the ever-growing clamor for using "leftist" methods to oppose reform and opening up, cannot but arouse vigilance in defending the new line and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 22 May RENMIN RIBAO editorial "We Must Not Only Persevere in Reform and Opening Up But Also Speed Them Up" clearly proposed defending the guidelines of reform, opening up, and invigoration, and sharply criticized those political forces that negate opening up and reform under the pretext of opposing liberalization. On 28 May, in his speech at the national party rectification summation conference, Zhao Ziyang declared that "we must continually overcome and eliminate the interference and influence of bourgeois liberalization and ossified thinking." GONGREN RIBAO stated things even more clearly in a commentator's article, pointing out that "leftist" thinking remains the main problem hampering the development of reform.

What merits particular attention is that Deng Xiaoping analyzed the problem of "leftism" since the founding of the country, stating that this had delayed things for nearly 20 years, in his talk with the Singapore first deputy prime minister.

The 20 years mentioned by Deng Xiaoping is not a short period. It should be described as an age of endless gloom, during which the pernicious influence of "leftism" caused turmoil through opposition to rightism, the Great Leap Forward, the "four clean-ups," "anti-rightist deviationism" and so on, constituting a whole series of political campaigns. In the Cultural Revolution, a national disaster was caused, in which the national economy almost collapsed, miscarriages of justice filled the land, and people's lives were miserable. The evil fruits of a socialism of poverty were planted throughout the vast land of China, while the gang of four actually proclaimed that "it is preferable to eat socialist grass," thereby making themselves a laughingstock throughout the world while bringing disaster on the country and people. This is the history of the 20 years during which "leftist" poison harmed the people.

However, conservative and ossified forces and their representative figures by no means learn from the warning of history. Due to the failure to thoroughly eliminate "leftism," their ideas and forces are still influential. In forming the resistance to opening up and reform, they are attempting to drag China back to what Zhao Ziyang described as a closed state. If China followed their political, economic, and cultural dogmas, it could only pursue a socialism of poverty, pursue a highly-planned economy with the elimination of commodities and markets and violation of economic laws, and indulge in cultural despotism.... How could there be any opening up and reform then? The cause of invigorating China would certainly be lost!

Practice is, after all, "the sole criterion for testing truth." Since the correct practice of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has been supported by the people of the whole country, and the policies of reform and opening up are popular. The gradual revival of national strength, the gradual improvement of living standards, the revival and flourishing of the national economy, and the prosperity that has emerged in the urban and rural areas over the past 7 or 8 years have proved that the achievements of bringing order out of chaos cannot easily be negated by "leftist" dogma.

However, it must be remembered that the phantom of "leftism" has been haunting China for a long time, and the moment it encounters a favorable climate it will be transformed into a force interfering with and hampering the execution of the correct line. This must certainly not be taken lightly. [paragraph continues]

We appeal for vigilance against "leftist" poison, for the elimination of interference, and the enhancement of confidence, to greet the early attainment of "the goal of political structural reform, which is to institute a high degree of socialist democracy!"

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CREATION OF LITERATURE, ART

HK300756 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 29, 18 May 87 pp 4, 5

[Commentator's article: "Go Deep Into the Reality of Life, Serve the Masses -- Commemorating the 45th Anniversary of the Publication of 'Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art'"]

[Text] "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" given by Comrade Mao Zedong, was published 45 years ago. The test of 45 years of history has proved that the basic spirit of the "talks" still glistens with the brilliance of truth and is still of extremely great guiding significance to literature and art work in the new period.

The central content of the "talks" expounds the relationships between literature and art and life and between literature and art and the masses. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that ideological literature and art works are all products of the reflections of social life in people's minds. As social life is the only inexhaustible source of literature and art, writers and artists must go deep into the reality of life. Literature and art works can and should be on a higher plane than actual common life, so as to help the people understand and transform reality. Although these expositions have by no means put an end to the study of the nature of literature and art, undoubtedly they are incisive summaries of the nature of literature and art. Practice has proven that the problems of whether one regards social life as the only source of literature and art and whether one persists in the creative road of going deep into the reality of life and proceeding from life affect the development of literature and art as well as the success or failure of the works of writers and artists. Comrade Mao Zedong held that a fundamental issue of principle is whom we serve. The new literature and art under the leadership of the proletariat should serve the vast numbers of the people, namely the workers, peasants, soldiers, the laboring masses of petite bourgeoisie in urban areas, and intellectuals. Writers and artists should maintain close links with the masses, portray the masses, act as faithful spokesmen for the masses, and create those literature and art works and patterns loved by the masses. These expositions determine the fundamental nature and direction of revolutionary literature and art.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has accumulated both positive and negative experiences in literature and art work over the last few decades and enriched and developed the literature and art thought of Mao Zedong. In his speech greeting the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "our literature and art belongs to the people" and that "it is the people who nurture our writers and artists. The creative life of all progressive writers and artists is rooted in their intimate ties with the people. Creativity withers when these ties are forgotten, neglected, or severed. The people need art, but art needs the people even more. Writers and artists should consciously draw source material, themes, plots, language, and poetic and artistic inspiration from the life of the people and be nourished by the dynamic spirit of the people, who make history. Fundamentally, this is the road our socialist literature and art must take if it is to flourish." Afterwards, the central authorities further put forward the principle that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. [paragraph continues]

This proposition is more accurate and scientific than the previous proposition that literature and art should serve politics and that literature and art belong to politics. As our politics is only the means to serve the interests of the people, but not an aim itself, we cannot just create literature and art works for politics. Of course, this change in wording does not mean that literature and art can be divorced from politics and that we can ignore the political influence of works. Literature and art should serve the people, and should primarily serve the vast numbers of children, youths, students, intellectuals, cadres, and all the people who support socialism and love our motherland as well as progressive human beings. To serve socialism, literature and art should serve the fundamental needs of the various socialist causes like economy, politics, the military, culture, and so on, and serve building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization and a high degree of socialist democracy. Serving the people and serving socialism are related and can entirely reflect the mission of literature and art in the new period and accurately express the people's demands on literature and art.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's line has been proceeding from reality and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Upholding the four cardinal principles and upholding the policy of reform, opening up to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy are two interrelated and inseparable sides, or two basic points, of this line. Literature and art work must obey and serve the general line and principle of the party in the new period. During the process of realizing the general line and principle of the party, the realm of life is extremely vast, rich, and colorful. It is an inexhaustable source of life for literature and art in the new period. All writers and artists supporting this general principle must actively throw themselves into this rich and colorful life, mold their temperament, and absorb nutrition.

Let us display the spirit of the talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, uphold the direction of literature and art serving the people and socialism and of letting a hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making foreign things serve China and the past serve the present, go deep into the reality of life, maintain close ties with the masses, study Marxism and Leninism, enhance the level of literature and art, and create outstanding literature and art and performing art works worthy of our glorious history and the great era of reform.

MAO ZEDONG'S YANAN FORUM TALKS STILL PERTINENT

OW291243 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 25 May 87 p 4

["Notes from the Editors" article by Chen Danchen, special commentator and deputy chief editor of WEN YI BAO: "Guidelines for Literature"]

[Text] Forty-five years ago this month, Mao Zedong delivered two seminal speeches to a forum of writers and artists. Entitled Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, they constitute a classical Marxist work which later exerted profound influence on the Chinese revolutionary literary and artistic movement.

China was then engaged in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, and Mao called upon promising writers and artists to go among workers, peasants and soldiers and create literary and artistic works which could be loved by the masses. He stressed that the question of "for whom" is fundamental; that it is a question of principle that revolutionary literature and art should serve the broadest section of the people. Mao also expounded on a number of literary and artistic questions dealing with how to serve the masses.

Following the talks, large numbers of writers and artists went to villages, factories and army units, where they saw a completely new world. Impressed, they produced a large number of works reflecting the lives, feelings and aspirations of the working people. These works are lively, healthy and full of optimism. Artistically, they drew on folk literature and art, making them fresh, straightforward and true to the Chinese national style.

From then on, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal May 4th Literary Movement, which began in 1919, took a historic turn and a new-type socialist literature was born. The Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River, a novel by Ding Ling; White-Haired Girl, an opera by He Jingzhi and Ding Yi; Hurricane, a novel by Zhou Libo (with the peasants' resistance to landlord exploitation and oppression as their main theme); Wang Gui and Li Xiangxiang, by Li Ji, a long poem opposing feudal marriage and extolling true love; all are outstanding representatives workers produced under the influence of the Yanan Talks.

After nationwide liberation in 1949, Chinese literature and art travelled a tortuous course. In the new historical period during the last decade, the open cultural policy has brought new life and vitality to literature and art. The varied and colorful works have been acclaimed at home and abroad. They have also more or less met the people's multifarious needs. Large numbers of new writers and artists have emerged.

Some writers, however, have forgotten their social responsibilities, producing bad and even vulgar works, spreading corrupt ideas, blindly worshipping foreign culture and copying foreign things mechanically. This has been resented and criticized by the masses.

Under the new historical circumstances, how to adhere to the correct literary and artistic orientation, how to bring about the sound and sturdy development of socialist literature and, in the building of an advanced culture and ethics, how to offer more outstanding and healthy works of art for the people -- all remain to be studied and pondered by writers and artists in China today.

It is felt that Mao's expositions on literature and life, literature and the people, the integration of intellectuals with the labouring people, content and form, national cultural heritage, critical inheritance and absorption of foreign culture, and the study of Marxism -- all still have their important practical significance. They remain the correct guidelines for the new literature.

Under these circumstances, the Chinese literary and artistic circles are sponsoring activities commemorating the 45th anniversary of the publication of the Yanan Talks. It is hoped that in the new historical period, Mao Zedong's thoughts on literature and art will be carried forward and that China's socialist literature and art will develop more healthily. This will again open up a vast new world for Chinese writers and artists and encourage them to plunge themselves into the drive for socialist modernization and social reform and draw on new sources for their literary and artistic creation. People are confidently greeting the new upsurge of literary and artistic creativity.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CREATIVE STUDY, REFORM

HK300822 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 87 p 1

[Commentator article: "Creatively Study New Questions in Reform and Construction"]

[Text] In his Government Work Report to the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods should be applied in the study of social science to creatively study the new conditions, experiences, and questions of socialist modernization and reform; to explore the law governing the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and to develop Marxist scientific theory in the course of extensive social practice." This is the basic demand on social science research workers in the historical era of socialist construction. In the present struggle against bourgeois liberalization, some comrades worry about creatively studying new conditions and situation. These worries are, in fact, unnecessary. The central authorities have already clearly stated the scope, emphasis, policies, and methods related to the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. These stipulations will not hamper the exploration and creation of theoretical studies. On the contrary, they are conducive to forming a healthy environment in which we can explore and blaze new trails for theory and conduct contention of views under the guidance of Marxism.

Everyone knows that theory is a generalization and reflection of reality. Theory comes from practice. It should come before practice, and provide foresight and guidance to what is now in practice. The practice that is most extensive and touches people most deeply in our country for the time being is adherence to the four cardinal principles and the implementation of overall reform and opening up to the outside world. The practice of reform and opening up have broken through our country's economic mode, which had remained ossified for a long time, and promoted the development of the planned commodity economy and the maturing and flow of capable people specializing in various fields. The advance of reform and opening up have also brought about great changes to people's lives and mental state. The mental state of the Chinese people characterized by boldness in exploration and enthusiasm to make progress and advancement is gradually replacing the hackneyed mentalities of conservatism and narrow-mindedness. Under these circumstances, there are many new conditions, questions, and experiences requiring thought and explanation. Our theoretical studies in this respect still fall far behind the progress of the practice of reform. For instance, reform of the economic system has already been carried out for 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but theoretical studies and propaganda conducted for reform of the economic system remain a weak link. There are still the influences of some hackneyed, stagnant, and rigid views in economic theory. We should further emancipate our minds and boldly explore in accordance with the fundamental principles of Marxism and extensive practice.

If theoretical work is to blaze new trails, we must be bold enough to touch both the "difficult points" and "hot points" of social life. Whether one dares to touch these "difficult points" and "hot points" is a question of whether one dares to pursue truth and adheres to a realistic and practical study style. It is hardly of any value if one picks an uncommon branch of learning that "receives little attention" to study assiduously and avoids touching on practical problems that are of intense concern to people involved in practical work. This is because whether theoretical studies are creative or not is determined mainly by the level to which they satisfy the existing practical conditions.

If theoretical work is to be creative, bold exploration should be encouraged and contention of views advocated. How can theoretical studies be dynamic without contention of views? How can they blaze new trails? Truth can only be obtained by taking stock of and setting out the contradictions. Evading contradictions and concealing controversies is not the realistic and practical attitude of materialism.

Though we advocate that theoretical studies should blaze new trails and be creative, we do not mean that theoretical study workers can do whatever they desire. Searching for new things definitely does not mean to please the public with claptrap, to deliberately turn simple things into mysteries, to take people's "tumors" and "peach blossoms," or to propagate outdated Western things as "modern." The basic yardstick that we need in the search of creativeness is a "practical" attitude. We need to base ourselves on a realistic and practical scientific approach and method. There are two basic requirements: First, all theoretical studies should be conducted in accordance with the guidance of the fundamental principles of Marxism; second, we must stand on this solid land of China to see if they can suit the national conditions of China, the interests and wishes of the Chinese people, and the development of reform and opening up. Under such conditions, theoretical workers should bring their richest imaginative power, boldest creativeness, and most dynamic thinking power into full play to break through various obsolete beliefs of the past and put forward their opinions. We need to be enthusiastic about absorbing all ideological and cultural achievements that are beneficial to us from foreign countries, including capitalist countries, dare to adopt a new research approach in creatively conducting scientific study work related to theory, and score first class achievements. In this way, we will not be unworthy of this great era and this great reform and change.

CONSERVATIVES MEET RESISTANCE IN PRESS CIRCLES

HK310752 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 31 May 87 p 9

["Special dispatch": "Media and Publications Office Encounters Resistance"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 May -- The tough measures adopted by Du Daozheng, head of the State Media and Publications Office, to reorganize local newspapers have encountered resistance and are caught in a dilemma. As a result, the attempt of the CPC conservatives to monopolize the powers of the nation's media has been limited.

In Mainland China, media have always been under the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Since the downfall of Hu Yaobang, the conservatives have taken measures to reorganize the propaganda departments at the central, provincial, and municipal levels and to remove from office responsible persons who belong to the Hu Yaobang faction. Wang Renzhi, deputy editor in chief of HONGQI, replaced Zhu Houze as head of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Zhu is the first person driven from office, while Fan Weiming, head of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, has been transferred to a high-level central party school for a year's study. In addition, heads of propaganda departments and offices of other provinces and municipalities have also been replaced.

Meanwhile, the conservatives have set up a Media and Publications Office headed by Du Daozheng, editor in chief of GUANGMING RIBAO. Du transferred a number of intermediate-level cadres of GUANGMING RIBAO to the Media and Publications Office to assume office as bureau chiefs and directors of various sections. [paragraph continues]

It is said that Yang Zhengyan, chief commentator of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO for some time, has also been appointed deputy head of the Media and Publications Office.

According to hearsay in local press circles, Du Daozheng was appointed head of the Media and Publications Office thanks to the assistance of Deng Liqun, chief of the conservatives. Du Daozheng has close personal ties with Deng Liqun. They are neighbors in the senior cadre apartments in a building on Wanshou Road in the western suburbs of Beijing. As they live in the same building, Du Daozheng is Deng Liqun's frequent guest. While in charge of GUANGMING RIBAO for the past 5 years, Du Daozheng had implicit faith in Deng Liqun and loyally carried out Deng's instructions. For this reason, Du was in Deng's good graces. When the antiliberalization movement was launched, GUANGMING RIBAO carried a series of editorials and articles that spared no effort to add fuel to the fire. It has been reported that many important GUANGMING RIBAO editorials were written personally by Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun. All the articles concerning the struggle against liberalization had to be submitted to Deng Liqun for examination and approval.

Following the establishment of the Media and Publications Office, Du Daozheng followed Deng Liqun's instructions and worked out a plan on reorganizing local newspapers and reducing the nation's newspapers by two-thirds. Du Daozheng planned to send eight reorganization groups to various localities. However, these groups encountered resistance from the local areas. For this reason, Du Daozheng hastily held a news conference, flatly denying his plan on reducing the nation's newspapers by two-thirds in an attempt to cover up the resistance encountered.

According to news from Shanghai, the reorganization group sent by Du Daozheng to Shanghai demanded that Shanghai's WENHUI BAO undergo reorganization. However, the Shanghai municipal party committee refused to do this for the following reason: All contributions to WENHUI BAO concerning major issues are examined by the municipal party committee. If there are any problems or mistakes, the municipal party committee has also helped WENHUI BAO solve other problems. Consequently, the reorganization group returned to Beijing empty-handed.

According to news from Sichuan, immediately after arriving in Chengdu, the reorganization group asked the provincial party committee to examine the periodicals. The responsible person of the provincial party committee replied: The periodicals in Sichuan are all published with the approval of the provincial party committee. The reorganization group then passed on Du Daozheng's instruction to the provincial party committee on reducing the number of periodicals by two-thirds. The responsible person of the provincial party committee flatly refused and replied: "The periodicals examined by us must all be published."

According to news from Guangxi, when the leader of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was informed that a reorganization group sent by the central authorities would soon arrive in Nanning, he took measures to eliminate all pornographic tabloids overnight and then sent a telegram to the Media and Publications Office, asking the reorganization group not to come to Nanning.

Regarding the newspapers and periodicals in Shenzhen, it was the city party committee which ordered them to stop publication and undergo reorganization rather than the contribution of the central reorganization group.

According to news from the Media and Publications Office, after assuming office, Du Daozheng appointed large numbers of "leftists," including the former editor in chief of the Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO, to work for him. This editor in chief attempted to wield the "imperial sword" to reorganize the press and publication circles of various localities and also take the opportunity to visit various scenic spots. When his desires were not satisfied, he resigned with numerous complaints.

The Media and Publications Office now has a total of over 200 staff members, most of whom are retired cadres over the age limit. When these veteran cadres were scrambling for the office of "advisory commissioner," they were extremely discontented with Du Daozheng for letting the cadres transferred from GUANGMING RIBAO occupy the most important posts. Owing to the fierce contention from within and resistance from without, Du Daozheng hastily held a news conference to make new arrangements.

NPC DEPUTIES GIVEN INSPECTION RIGHTS PASSES

HK300411 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 30 May 87 p 6

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] The Chinese supreme law-making body, the National People's Congress (NPC), has recently given all its members a pass that enables the holder to conduct random spot checks on the mainland.

This was revealed last week by a Hong Kong deputy to the NPC, Mr Lee Lin-sang, in an interview with the STANDARD.

"With the pass, we may visit any place we like to see how things work. And we may question supervisors of a production unit or governmental department.

"This will help us as legislators to keep track of developments in the country and play a monitoring role," he said.

Mr Lee said the move was mooted by Hong Kong deputies.

"In the past, we felt that we were out of touch with the situation on the mainland. There were visits organised once a year that involved all deputies of the same constituency in a group. But such infrequent and large group visits were not sufficient to forge deep understanding.

"Thus, we suggested having smaller group visits or allowing individual visits. The Standing Committee of the NPC accepted the idea and carried it out," he said.

The NPC identity card currently held by all members does not confer on the holder the right to do inspections. With the new pass, this can be done.

There are about 3,000 deputies to the NPC.

The Standing Committee has announced the issue of the pass. Mr Lee said that he has already received his, but he has yet to decide when to make use of it.

MINISTER URGES IMPROVING NATIONALITY WORK

HK291100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 87 p 5

[Article by Ismail Amat, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: "Strive To Do a Good Job in Nationality Work During the New Period"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's nationality work has achieved marked results. During the new period, based on the objective situation that has developed and changed and in view of the new situation and new problems, we must strive to do even better in nationality work.

The Situation Is Very Good in Nationality Work [subhead]

Correctly appraising the situation is a prerequisite for doing a good job. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's nationality work has entered a new historical period. It has not only been restored rapidly and in an all-round way, but has made some new theoretical developments. For example, the theory that relations among nationalities in China since the completion of socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production are basically relations among the laboring people of various nationalities has defined the nature of the relations among nationalities in China at the present stage and laid down a theoretical foundation for correctly handling and solving the problem of relations among nationalities. On autonomy in nationality areas, the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "We must adhere to implementing autonomy in nationality areas, strengthen the building of legal work in regard to autonomy in nationality areas, and ensure the decisionmaking power of all minority areas in implementing the policies of the party and state according to their local conditions." This has guided us to further perfect and implement laws and policies on autonomy in nationality areas. China's first "Law on Autonomy in Nationality Areas" enacted in 1984 was the most important achievement during that period. For another example, on the building of spiritual civilization, the central leadership has formulated a series of policies on upholding the four cardinal principles, on strengthening minority nationality work in border areas, on consolidating the unification of the motherland, on continuously readjusting and improving the relations among nationalities, and on strengthening the unity of nationalities. On economic and cultural construction, the central leadership has formulated regulations on relaxing policies in minority nationality areas and reducing or exempting some poor areas from tax payment for a long time; formulated policies on organizing relatively developed areas to assist minority nationality areas and strengthen lateral economic ties among them, formulated policies on nationality areas mainly relying on their own efforts and fully exploiting their own vitality, self-development ability, and strong points with the help of the state; formulated policies on nationality areas adhering to reform and instituting various kinds of production responsibility systems according to their practical conditions; and formulated policies on nationality areas opening up to other areas within the country and in foreign countries, and bringing in funds, technology, talented people, and experience to promote their own development. These correct theories and policies have greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities for building socialism. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total industrial and agricultural output value of national autonomous areas in the country increased by 9.7 percent annually on average. The actual consumption level of urban and rural residents increased by between 5 to 8 percent annually. [paragraph continues]

People's livelihood has improved remarkably and education, science, technology, culture, and public health among minority nationalities have developed rapidly. In the country's nationality areas, there is a prosperous scene of political stability, of unity of various nationalities, and of vigorous development of all construction causes. As far as nationality work is concerned, this is the best period since the founding of the PRC.

The Nationality Problem Is Very Important [subhead]

The equality of all nationalities, the unity of nationalities, and the common prosperity of all nationalities is a prime issue concerning the destiny of our country. The brilliant history of several thousand years of the Chinese nation was created jointly by all nationalities in China. The establishment of the PRC was a result of the joint struggle waged by people of all nationalities under the leadership of the CPC. To build our motherland into a prosperous, rich, civilized, and powerful country and to rank China among advanced countries, we must rely not only on the Han nationality, but also on the 55 minority nationalities. There are abundant natural resources in China's nationality areas, and only by fully exploiting these resources can we build socialism. More than 20 nationalities in China are neighbors with the same nationalities in foreign countries, so properly carrying out work in minority nationality areas along China's border is of extreme importance to consolidating China's border defense and its unification. Only by properly carrying out nationality work and solving the nationality problem and only by relying on the joint efforts of all nationalities and by building the four modernizations with one heart and one mind can we ensure that our motherland has a bright future.

The General Guiding Thinking and Basic Task for Nationality Work During the New Period [subhead]

The general guiding thinking and basic task for nationality work during the new period are: To uphold the four cardinal principles; to adhere to the national policy of reform, opening up and invigoration; to develop in all all-round way the politics, economy, and culture of minority nationalities with economic construction as the center, in close connection with the reality in minority nationality areas and minority nationalities and by proceeding from achieving the equality of nationalities, strengthening the unity of nationalities, progress for nationalities, learning from each other, and achieving prosperity in common; to continuously consolidate the new-type socialist relations among nationalities; and to achieve the common prosperity of all nationalities. If we fail to uphold the four cardinal principles in nationality areas, the unity of nationalities will be wrecked, the political situation of stability and unity will be undermined, and reform and opening up will lose its basic political guarantee or even go astray. If we fail to adhere to reform, opening up, and invigoration, the socialist construction in nationality areas will stagnate and ossify, and it will be impossible to fully develop the productive forces and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, in nationality areas, we must also uphold the four cardinal principles on the one hand, and adhere to reform, opening up and invigoration on the other. To uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in nationality areas, we must mainly conduct positive education for minority nationality cadres and the masses in units above the county level in the party's leadership, socialist road, patriotism, safeguarding the unification of the motherland, and strengthening the unity of nationalities.

The implementation of policies of the party and state must be integrated with the practical conditions of minority nationalities and reality in nationality areas.
[paragraph continues]

Whether it is an important national policy, or a certain aspect of a policy, nationality areas must take feasible, effective, and concrete measures and methods to implement it according to their practical situation. This is a basic experience in our nationality work over the past decades.

In carrying out nationality work, we must focus on economic construction and develop in an all-round way the politics, economy, and culture of minority nationalities. The main contradiction that our country, including nationality areas, should solve at the present stage is the contradiction between the people's increasing demand for material and cultural life and our backward social productive forces. Only by developing the productive forces and making achievements in economic construction can we provide a material foundation for developing education, culture, science, technology, and the public health of minority nationalities and can we upgrade the level of material and cultural life of minority nationalities. While focusing nationality work on economic work, we must completely strengthen the unity of nationalities; institute autonomy in nationality areas; train minority nationality cadres; study theories and policies on nationality; and develop education, culture, science, technology, and public health of minority nationalities. These things and economic work are interrelated and they promote each other. Only by properly carrying out all this work can we provide a stable environment for developing production; can we ensure and promote the development of the planned socialist commodity economy in the system, ideology, and theory; and can we provide the various talented people needed in economic work and render intellectual assistance. Therefore, in carrying out nationality work, we must build two civilizations simultaneously.

Socialism must achieve the common prosperity of all nationalities. This is a basic demand placed on us by the principle of equality of nationalities and a basic stand of socialism in policy on nationalities. It is precisely for this that areas which become rich first must help poor areas to become rich together. The relatively advanced nationalities have the responsibility to help the relatively backward nationalities and achieve common development and prosperity. At present, the economic growth rate of most minority nationality areas is lower than the national average. Education and culture are also relatively backward in these areas. We must pay attention to these problems. To achieve the common prosperity of all nationalities, we must vigorously develop the social productive forces, speed up economic and cultural development of minority nationalities and in nationality areas, and gradually narrow the gap between them and the national average level, so that minority nationalities can gradually catch up with the level of economic and cultural development of advanced nationalities and achieve the actual equality of all nationalities.

Seriously Implement the Law on Autonomy in Nationality Areas [subhead]

Seriously implementing the "Law on Autonomy in Nationality Areas" is an important task in building legal work. The law on autonomy is one of China's basic laws. As seen from the practice of implementing the law over the past 2 years or so, its effect is good. However, the law has not been properly implemented in some areas and fields. At present, the main task for all national autonomous areas in implementing the autonomy law is to formulate autonomy regulations or specific regulations according to their own practical situation. Most national autonomous areas have just started this work and must firmly grasp it. In formulating autonomy regulations or specific regulations, all nationalities must integrate the spirit of the autonomy law with the practical situation of their own nationalities and in their own areas, must specify the autonomy regulations and specific regulations, must properly solve important problems, and must pay attention to practical effects.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently instructed: "All departments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and all departments, institutions, and enterprises in national autonomous areas must seriously implement the autonomy law and the party's policy on nationalities." In implementing the autonomy law, all relevant departments and units must mainly do work in two fields: 1) They must fully respect the autonomy rights of autonomous areas. In other words, they must, according to the stipulations of the autonomy law, fully respect the rights of autonomous areas to employ and train minority nationality cadres; to arrange local economic construction; to develop local nationality cultural causes such as education, literature, art, journalism, publishing, radio, film, and television; to use the languages and written languages of their own nationalities; to preserve or reform the customs and habits of their own nationalities; and to respect the rights of all nationalities in religious freedom. 2) The relevant departments and units must give consideration to the economic rights and interests of autonomous areas, transfer interests to others, delegate power to lower levels, and support and promote the development of these areas. All enterprises run by the state in national autonomous areas must formulate specific methods in the fields of setting a ratio between the profits to be kept by them and the amount of tax to be submitted to the state, in recruiting local minority staff and workers, and in helping local minority nationalities to develop economic and cultural causes. They must give full consideration to the interests of autonomous areas and of the people of minority nationalities. In the course of economic structural reform, all enterprises that can be transferred to lower levels should be put under the administration of national autonomous areas.

The key to implementing the "Law on Autonomy in National Autonomous Areas" lies in training cadres of minority nationalities. On the premise of adhering to the "four requirements" for cadres, the number of cadres of a minority nationality should gradually correspond with the proportion of the people of the nationality in the total population. In some places, the proportion of cadres of a minority nationality may be higher than the proportion of the people of the nationality in the total population as a result of changes in the proportion of nationalities, but it is not necessary to reduce the proportion. Continuous efforts should be made to properly run various nationality colleges and schools, including various kinds of training classes, and to properly train minority nationality cadres. We must bring into full play the role of the existing minority nationality cadres, trust them, boldly employ them, and adopt specific measures to warmly help them upgrade their ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural qualities. Minority nationality cadres must strive to upgrade their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism and their scientific and cultural level; must maintain close ties with the masses, especially the masses of their own nationalities; and must serve the people of all nationalities wholeheartedly. Han nationality cadres and minority nationality cadres must trust, respect, learn from, and support each other and must make concerted efforts to properly carry out their work. We must recruit cadres through more channels. Recruitment of some educated youths from the rural areas to replenish the ranks of grass-roots minority nationality cadres should be allowed. While properly carrying out the work concerning autonomy in nationality areas, we must do a good job in dealing with people of minority nationalities who live scattered among other nationalities or in areas inhabited by several minority nationalities.

Strengthen the Unity of Various Nationalities [subhead]

Continuously consolidating and strengthening the unity of various nationalities is a guarantee for smooth progress of the four modernizations drive and the reform, and also an important part of the building of spiritual civilization.

The common ideal of building a socialist power is the foundation for strengthening the unity of various nationalities. Only when the relations among various nationalities are improved and the nationalities are united, is it possible to safeguard and consolidate the political situation of stability and unity and is it possible to smoothly carry out the economic structural reform, the political structural reform, and socialist modernization. To strengthen the unity of nationalities, all nationalities must have a common ideal as their foundation. The common ideal of all nationalities is to reach a better-off level at the end of this century, to build China into a modernized socialist country at the beginning of the next century, and to advance toward communism in the future. This ideal has united all our 56 nationalities and motivated them to advance hand in hand.

At present, the general situation of the unity of nationalities in China is good. However, there are still some unstable factors disadvantageous to such unity. We must regularly and profoundly conduct education among the vast numbers of cadres and the masses in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, in maintaining a Marxist viewpoint of nationalities, in implementing policies on nationalities, in strengthening the unity of nationalities, in loving the socialist motherland, and in safeguarding the unification of the motherland. We must further develop the good situation in nationality areas, unite people of all nationalities, work with one heart and one mind, and fight to build our great motherland into a modern socialist power with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

LI PENG, HU QILI AT EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' FORUM

OW301128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and vice-premier, today called for joint efforts from the whole of society to form a powerful educational network for children.

Li was speaking to more than 100 outstanding children's workers at a forum sponsored by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, who presided over the forum, gave thanks to the outstanding children's workers on behalf of the party Central Committee. Hao Jianxiu and Wang Zhaoguo, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, also expressed their congratulations.

Li Peng said that "practical efforts should be made in strengthening basic education, and children should be allowed to develop in an all-round way -- morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically and with a sense of the dignity of labor." Basic education should start from teaching children to love their motherland, people, labor, science and socialism. Education aimed at forming children's revolutionary ideals, and love of tradition, the collective and labor should be strengthened.

He pointed out there are two main factors that impair the efficiency of education. The first is that some teachers and parents blindly pursue the propelling of children into higher education, to the neglect of ideological and moral training. The second is that the measures adopted for ideological education do not suit the psychological and physical characteristics of children.

He said that children today have a wider range of knowledge and are more active-minded, and the proportion of one-child families is getting bigger and bigger. Li believed that children should be given chances to learn from the society, so that they can know through their own experience the meaning of love for the motherland and the people. They should also be encouraged to do some housework and social work. Also, the Young Pioneers organizations should give fuller play to children's initiative through various activities.

Li Peng called for joint efforts by the whole of society to help children develop in a healthy way. Publishing houses, broadcasting stations, film studios, TV stations and children's centers should try their best to provide children with wholesome books, programs and activities, and all the citizens should fully shoulder their responsibilities and try to become good examples for the children, he said.

He asked the party and government administrations, judicial departments, women's federations, the Communist Youth League and the Young Pioneers organizations at every level to make unremitting efforts to safeguard children's interests.

At today's forum, four outstanding children's workers were awarded medals by the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee and the Children's Foundation of China.

Some primary school teachers, workers in the fields of the production of children's food and medical care and children's art workers discussed their experiences at the forum.

WAN LI STRESSES BEING GOOD EXAMPLE FOR CHILDREN

OW310043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Adults should be fine examples for children and the whole society should earnestly work for their well-being, Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said in an article he wrote today.

Wan, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that children tend to imitate. They not only imitate revolutionary leaders, heroes, parents, teachers but everyone they come in contact.

So, Wan said in the article, every adult must remember they are all role models for children. "They should show children fine moral characters and influence them with what is true, good and beautiful," he added.

Communist Party and Youth League members and cadres should take the lead in setting good examples. Teachers are supposed to be paragons of virtue and learning and parents should make themselves models their children will want to emulate, Wan said. He believed that "no material force can influence children so deeply as the exemplary roles of the whole society."

The vice-premier urged the party and government organs at various levels, mass organizations and enterprises to make practical efforts to provide more places for children's extracurricular activities [and] material conditions and build more dining halls for children whose parents are busy with their work and have no time to prepare lunch for them.

On the eve of the International Children's Day which falls tomorrow, Wan Li stressed that "it is the responsibility of the state, society, schools and parents to guarantee a child's right to education."

It is also "a very glorious task to train them well because they are the future masters of the country and China depends on them for its development in the 21st century," Wan added.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS FOREIGN SCHOLARS AT SYMPOSIUM

OW311114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here today foreign representatives attending a symposium/workshop on lattice gauge theory using parallel processors.

President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Zhou Guangzhao was present.

Upon the proposal of U.S. professor of physics Tsung-dao Lee, the symposium has been jointly organized by the China Center of Advanced Science and Technology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Beijing University.

More than 80 scientists from the United States, Italy, Japan and China are attending the symposium, which opened on May 21 and will close Monday.

XI ZHONGXUN, TIAN JIYUN, OTHERS MARK RAMADAN

OW301159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1117 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- Over 300 Muslims in Beijing marked their traditional festival, Ramadan, at a tea reception held at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing this afternoon.

Xi Zhongxun, Tian Jiyun, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Yang Jingren, and Burhan Shahidi were present at the reception.

Ramadan (also known as 'Id al-Fitr) is a traditional festival observed by Islamic followers of 10 minority nationalities, including Hui, Uygur, Uzbek, and Dongxiang.

Speaking at the reception, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan; Ismail Amat, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Vice Mayor of Beijing Feng Mingwei extended their greetings to the attendees.

Performers from the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble staged traditional songs and dances of minority nationalities at the reception.

Muslims in Xinjiang, Ningxia, Qinghai, Tianjin, and Gansu also observed Ramadan today.

HU QILI, OTHERS ATTEND MINORITY PERFORMANCE

OW301051 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese 0930 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] A literature and art troupe from Qinghai's Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture staged a Tibetan play at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities on the evening of 27 May. Leading Comrades Hu Qili, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Goigyi Gyancan, and Yang Jingren attended the performance.

YU QIULI ADDRESSES ALL-ARMY MEDICAL MEETING

OW310845 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] The all-Army medical science and technology meeting ended today in Beijing. Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Hong Xuezhi, and other leading comrades attended the closing session of the meeting.

Yu Qiuli addressed the meeting on behalf of the Central Military Commission. He said: This meeting has mapped out the objectives of our struggle in this century and our current major tasks on the basis of a review of the achievements made by our Army in the field of medical science and technology. It has also put forward some key measures to achieve these objectives. It was also a meeting that aimed at mobilizing the enthusiasm of military medical personnel and pulling together their strength to march toward new frontiers in medical science and technology.

In his speech, Yu Qiuli called on all the representatives present at the meeting to pay attention to two things: First to firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, carry out the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, and adhere to the correct political and scientific research orientation; and second, to establish an advanced and specialized scientific-technical contingent in order to meet the needs of the development of medical science and technology.

Comrades Yang Dezhi and Hong Xuezhi also spoke at the meeting.

The meeting introduced new developments in medical science at home and abroad, selected some 150 medical achievements to be awarded, examined and decided on a number of key scientific-technical projects to be carried out through all-Army cooperation, commended 109 veteran specialists and professors who made tremendous contributions to Army public health, and presented honorary certificates to 60 medical workers who devoted themselves to medical work for over 30 years.

WANG HESHOU ADDRESSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION FORUM

OW290826 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1120 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 28 May (XINHUA) -- A forum attended by directors of research offices of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal discipline inspection commissions took place in Shijiazhuang 20-28 May under the sponsorship of the Research Office of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission [CDID]. The central topic of discussion of the forum was: Carry out in-depth investigation and study on the two basic points of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so that discipline inspection can serve the party's general objectives and tasks more effectively.

In a written speech read at the forum, Wang Heshou, the CDIC second secretary, pointed out that under the two prerequisites -- firmly upholding the policy of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy; and upholding the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization -- we must study the new issues appearing under the new situation and come up with measures to solve these issues so that we can achieve even greater success in improving party conduct. Wang Heshou added: Research offices of discipline inspection organs should serve as key advisers and assistants to leading comrades of discipline inspection commissions at all levels. First of all, they should conduct comprehensive, systematic, and topical investigations and study, and furnish leading comrades with the latest and accurate information, providing leading organs with a reliable basis for drawing up policies and giving guidance. Second, they should do a good job in the propaganda and education fields by regularly disseminating Discipline Inspection Commission views in newspapers and on radio stations. This important job of educating party members about party conduct, party discipline, and party spirit should never be ignored. Discipline Inspection Commission research departments should also study the theory concerning discipline inspection and find the law of conducting discipline inspection under the new situation in order to improve discipline inspectors' theoretical proficiency and political consciousness. Researchers should be sensitive, and be good at learning and discovering problems.

The participants discussed and exchanged experiences concerning how to intensify discipline inspection department investigations and studies so that the departments can serve as better advisers and assistants to discipline inspection leaders.

Chen Zuolin, secretary of the CDIC; Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; and Bai Shi, secretary of its Discipline Inspection Commission, attended and addressed the forum.

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS MILITARY READING CONTEST

OW310825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 29 May 87

[By reporters Qin Weidong and Zhang Dongwen]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- "What are the 'five areas' a military commander should be familiar with when directing a battle, and who is the strategist who put forth this idea?" No sooner had the host of the quiz session finished asking the question than a teenage fighter stood up and answered: They are the enemy's situation, our situation, the time, the place, and the tasks. The idea was put forth by Marshal Liu Bocheng, who once said that failure to understand the five areas can lead to a disastrous defeat. His answer won thunderous applause from the audience. This was what the reporters saw at a reading contest held by an office of the PLA General Staff Department this afternoon.

Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi attended the contest and presented awards to the winners. He told the reporters: Quizzes are a good way to encourage reading among the masses. They can greatly inspire cadres and fighters to read books to raise their military, political, and cultural standards and promote Army building in all fields. He urged all PLA units to launch reading activities and take effective measures to carry them out in depth and on a large scale. [passage omitted]

LEADERS ATTEND AIR FORCE CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE

OW290923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 28 May 87

[By reporter Sun Maoqing and correspondent Liu Jia]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Kang Keqing, and other leading comrades watched a performance staged by the Air Force's Blue Sky Children's Art Ensemble at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee this evening. They extended greetings to young children on "1 June" Children's Day. Little actors and actresses staged a brilliant performance, including singing, dancing, and musical instrument playing. At the end of the performance, the leading comrades heard a briefing by an Air Force comrade on kindergarten classes in foreign languages, music, dancing, painting, and so forth. Bo Yibo said: The future of the motherland depends on children. Intellectual development should start with childhood. All society members should show concern for preschool education and strive to train children into a new generation of people with versatile talents.

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET CONDUCTS TRAINING MANOEUVRE

OW290612 Beijing XINHUA in English 0550 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Shanghai, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Navy's East China Sea Fleet successfully conducted a training manoeuvre, which supplied fuel and food to three naval vessels simultaneously. The exercise was the first time a Chinese naval vessel supplied fuel and dried food to two destroyers and one escort ship, with one on each side of the ship and one at the stern.

An East China Sea Fleet officer described the manoeuvre as "a success which has illustrated the improved combat capability of the Chinese Navy." "During the 90-minute manoeuvre, the supply vessel, the 'Fengcang,' transferred over 1,000 tons of fuel, several hundred tons of rice and fresh water supplies to the three ships," Zhu Linrong, captain of the supply vessel, told XINHUA in an exclusive interview.

The 21,000-dwt "Fengcang," is one of the Chinese Navy's ocean-going supply vessels, and this ship docked in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh early last year.

The new "three-way-three-vessel" supply training manoeuvre was one of 14 drill exercises. Other exercises included lifesaving, the rendezvous of warships and submarines at designated areas, submarine reconnaissance, and combined missiles, torpedo and submarine attacks. In addition to the "Fengcang," two destroyers and two escort vessels participated in the manoeuvre.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON DEEPENING EDUCATION, REFORM

HK290755 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 18 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Deepen Education, Deepen Reform -- Second Discussion on Firmly Grasping the Two Basic Points of the Line of the Third Plenary Session"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has two basic points: One is to adhere to the four cardinal principles and the other is to adhere to the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration. [paragraph continues]

At present, to deepen the opposition to bourgeois liberalization and reform of the economic structure, it is most important to firmly grasp these two basic points.

As the basis of the foundation of our country, the four cardinal principles represent our basic political orientation. Without adhering to the four cardinal principles, we cannot do a good job in reform and construction. Reform, including opening up and invigoration, is a new contribution and new content of the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To score success in reform and opening up, we must not only keep a correct orientation but also have an environment of stability and unity. Adhering to the four cardinal principles is a basic guarantee for upholding the situation of stability and unity and for enabling reform and opening up to forge ahead along the correct course. After the practice of opposing bourgeois liberalization for approximately half a year, people have gradually come to profoundly feel: This resolve of the CPC Central Committee is correct and resolute. If the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is allowed to run rampant, more people will lose their bearings, the political situation of stability and unity will be sabotaged, and our construction and reform cannot be carried out normally. Although very great achievements in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization have been scored, we cannot say that this work has ever been done sufficiently. Due to the existence of this struggle in the whole process of opening up and reform, we must make long-term ideological preparations so as to make this struggle go deep into people's minds, to make everyone understand what the four principles are, why it is necessary to adhere to them, and to make everyone know that like cloth, silk, beans, and millet, the four cardinal principles are indispensable.

Reform, opening up, and invigoration is the general principle for us to embark on socialist modernization. If we do not adhere to the four cardinal principles, it will surely lead to bourgeois liberalization. This reason can be relatively easily understood. We must also see that if we do not carry out reform, opening up, and invigoration, it will also encourage bourgeois liberalization. People who go in for bourgeois liberalization often exaggerate some practical problems arising before the strong points of socialism are fully brought into play in an attempt to make people believe that socialism is no good and that the Communist Party will not work. It seems that only by abolishing the four cardinal principles and implementing the capitalist system can there be a way out. Their propaganda, which confuses and poisons people's minds, really bewilders a very small number of people. However, we must take a serious view of, and try in every possible way to change, the fact that the strong points of socialism are not fully brought into play. The necessary way to give play to the strong points is reform. Only by simultaneously resolutely opposing the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, vigorously pushing reform forward, and giving play to people's initiative and creativeness can we greatly develop productive forces, make socialism really attractive, make the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization lack a deceitful excuse, and check the dissemination of this ideological trend. Conversely, if we do not carry out reform, and if we shackle the development of productive forces and render socialism not so attractive, do we not give great help to the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization? The two basic points of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are, therefore, as close as lips and teeth and as close as flesh and blood and cannot be separated.

The whole-Army grass-roots political work conference, which has just concluded, put forward an important task of the building of the PLA units, which is to conduct education in protractedly adhering to the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration and to provide corresponding principles and methods. We must seriously understand and resolutely implement them. [paragraph continues]

In the previous period, according to the arrangements of the General Political Department, in the course of education in special subjects, all PLA units of the whole Army firmly grasped the two basic points, clearly distinguished between right and wrong by linking theory with practice, solved the problems of the basic political orientation, and achieved very good results. However, development was uneven and we cannot relax our work. To further deepen positive education, we must make efforts in two aspects on the basis of summing up experiences: One is to organize cadres and fighters to seriously study two books, "Build Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" and "Adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization," and to grasp the ideological and theoretical weapons well. The second is to further improve the method of positive education and to conduct lively education in varied and colorful forms so that achievements in education can be scored. Vowing to adhere to the basic political orientation of the four cardinal principles, vowing to implement the general policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration, and promoting completely the modernization, regularization, and revolutionization of the Army is an important task confronting all comrades of the whole Army. We must continue to make efforts!

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DETAILS OPEN POLICY

OW300806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- China's People's Liberation Army has hosted 500 foreign military delegations since the country introduced its open policy in 1979.

An official of the National Defense Ministry said: "To date, 33 foreign warships have visited China, and last year, China's National Defense University hosted 53 delegations of military officers, strategists and scholars representing 20 countries." The university now has ties with the national defense university of the United States and has organized professorial exchanges, data and research transfer, and military science seminars.

The official said: "China has sent thousands of military officers, strategists and scholars abroad for visits, study and lectures, and the country's ground forces, Air Force and Navy have opened some of their departments, academies and research institutes to foreign armies. Two years ago, a Chinese naval fleet visited three South Asian countries for the first time," the official said, "and now China has ties with 85 foreign armies and has posted military attaches in Chinese embassies in 60 countries. At present, 40 countries have military attaches in China," the official added.

Over the past few years China has drawn experience via exchange with foreign military sectors in setting up military training bases and advisory groups, in the training of new soldiers and in national defense research.

PLA OFFICERS HAVE HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL

OW301038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1023 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Now one-fourth of the officers of China's People's Liberation Army have a college education, compared with only two percent 10 years ago, military sources just announced.

"Another 65 percent of the officers are secondary school graduates or graduates of vocational and technical schools," a military officer said, adding now 80 percent of all China's soldiers graduated from high school. "Giving officers a higher education is an important part of the country's current drive to modernize its military forces," the officer said.

"Now, only graduates from military academies are eligible to be officers and these graduates make up 80 percent of all officers at the platoon and company levels," he said, adding 75 percent of officers at the division and Army levels have also received advanced training.

"China's military forces recruit college graduates and postgraduates as potential officers, and the Air Force now recruits its pilots from the ranks of college graduates," the officer said.

"Officers are also encouraged to study via television and spare time universities," the officer said, "and vocationally-trained officers now account for one-third of the total."

Only high school graduates are eligible to join the Army, and once recruited, new soldiers will continue to take general knowledge and technical courses.

EDUCATION COMMISSION, PLA ANNOUNCE MILITARY TRAINING

OW311242 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The number of schools of higher learning selected to participate in a military training program for their students will increase from 69 last year to 105 this year.

The State Education Commission and the PLA General Staff, Political, and Logistics Departments recently issued a joint circular on nationwide military training for students this year. The circular says: The 105 selected schools of higher learning should conduct the training either in PLA units or on their respective campuses. Other schools, if conditions permit, may also conduct military training in various forms among their students.

The duration of training will be shortened slightly from last year's 10 to 13 weeks to 7 to 8 weeks this year, including 5 weeks of intensive training and 2 to 3 weeks of separate training. To achieve best results in training, intensive training should, in principle, be conducted without interruption. If intensive training is conducted on campus, the students may be divided into separate groups, based on the availability of instructors and training grounds. Local PLA units and military academies should give as much assistance as possible in personnel and grounds to the intensive training conducted on campus. Contents of the training should be based on the "outline of military training for students of schools of higher learning" revised by the State Education Commission and the three PLA General Departments.

The circular stresses: Military training for students is an important measure for intensifying ideological and political work among the students in light of the new situation; training capable people who uphold the four cardinal principles and are able to achieve an all-round development morally, intellectually, physically, and aesthetically; and for building up the reserve forces for national defense. All schools should further understand the importance of military training for students, strengthen leadership over training and can train well.

CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION MEETS ON RECTIFICATION

OW292022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 29 May 87

[By reporter Chen Xiang'an]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- The Central Military Commission today held a meeting of leading comrades of the discipline inspection commissions of the various Army units stationed in Beijing, calling on the whole Army to continuously pay attention to the work of rectifying party style and greet the convocation of the 13th National CPC Congress with even greater achievements.

Guo Linxiang, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, emphatically pointed out at the meeting: It is good experience for us to pay attention to party style in the whole party. Not only should the Discipline Inspection Commission pay attention to the question of party style and party discipline, but the party committees at all levels in the whole Army must also attach importance to this. We must continue to strengthen party building, and must consolidate and develop our achievements in rectifying party style.

The meeting held that the party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the whole Army must earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the enlarged session of the Central Military Commission and unswervingly strengthen party building. A great deal of work and tremendous achievements have been made in the Army in upholding the four cardinal principles, safeguarding political discipline, investigating major and important cases, strengthening supervision within the party, and consolidating and developing the accomplishments in rectifying party style.

The broad masses of party members and cadres in the entire Army have politically identified themselves with the party Central Committee, and have demonstrated a fairly high level of political awareness and a strong sense of organization and discipline. In seriously investigating major and important cases, the majority of PLA units have achieved the goal of being able to investigate a case whenever it is discovered. Various PLA units throughout the Army have strengthened their efforts in investigating and reviewing major and important cases since 1986. They can wind up 85 percent of such cases. According to statistics, the number of letters of complaint against unhealthy practices received by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission from January to April this year was only about half that of the corresponding period last year. The number of major and important cases in various PLA units is markedly dropping.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The whole Army must continue to pay attention to the work of consolidating and developing the achievements in rectifying party style. If we do not heighten our vigilance against problems such as using one's authority to seek private gain; conducting tours with government funds; practicing bureaucracy; and employing trickery, they will crop up in certain forms and on certain occasions at all times. We must carry out preventive work beforehand, strengthen our supervision within the party, actively probe the essence of things, and gradually improve various types of supervision systems.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRICE REFORM BOOSTING PRODUCTION

HK290720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 87 p 2

[Article by Zhang Zhuoyuan (1728 0587 0337) and Wen Guifang (3306 2710 5364): "Price Reform Has Promoted the Development of Production" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Price is an important economic lever regulating the activities of the commodity economy. It is related to the economic interests between the state and enterprises, the state and peasants, between enterprises, industry and agriculture, and producers and consumers and affects thousands of families and households. In our country, price expresses socialist production relations must fit the development of productive force, price can promote the development of productive force when it coordinates the economic interests of various sectors, it will affect the development of productive force. Price readjustment and change will then need to be carried out so that the productive force and the function of price in promoting social production can be brought into full play.

Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our state implemented a highly centralized and unified economic management system. Price was regarded merely as a tool for economic accounting. The price form was single and management was rigid. Price could not be readjusted in accordance with value and changes of relation between supply and demand. The prices of many products were basically "set for life" and greatly deviated from value for a long time. The function of price was severely damaged. Price was no longer a true signal, and its function of regulating the economic activities of society could not be brought into play. On the contrary, it became the fetter and handcuff of production development, and the production structure and product mix thus developed in an unhealthy way for a long time. [paragraph continues]

Since some products were high-priced and yielded high returns, enterprises were keen on producing them in large quantity. Supply thus exceeded demand, and products were accumulated and wasted. However, since some products were low-priced and yielded little return or were sold at a loss, enterprises were not willing to produce them. Supply fell behind demand and these products were out of stock. Many daily necessities of the people had to be supplied in limited quantity by exchanging them for coupons issued by the state. Moreover, as prices were set unreasonably, enterprises were discouraged from raising the standard of products, and their enthusiasm to develop new products and improve and replace existing products was dampened. As a result, the quality, variety, design, color, and style of some products stayed the same for several decades and could hardly cater to the needs of socialist construction and the continuous improvement of the people's living standard. All these have been experienced personally by everyone. Thus, price reform is also the earnest wish of tens of millions of people.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, both the party and the state have adopted a series of measures to readjust prices. Some reforms have also been conducted on the highly centralized price control system to relax the price controls on some products. All this has been done to change the price system and rationalize it step by step. While price has started to display its positive effects in regulating the economic activities of society, the development of industrial and agricultural production can thus be greatly promoted.

1. THE READJUSTMENT REFORM OF THE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND SIDELINE PRODUCTS HAS GREATLY PROMOTED OUR COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. [subhead]

Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, although our country had raised the purchasing price of agricultural products several times, peasants' income level, the capacity for expanded reproduction, and the peasants' production level increased very slowly because the increase was small, the intervals were long, and the purchasing price of agricultural products was low for a long time. In 1978, when price reform had not been implemented, our country's total grain production was only 304.77 million tons and the average per capita was 319 kg. The production of cotton was 2.167 million tons and the average per capita was 2.3 kg. Output of oil-bearing crops was 5.218 million tons, an average of 5.5 kg per capita. We were not self-sufficient in these three main agricultural products. Since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis by which remuneration is linked to output in rural areas, the production initiative of the peasants has been greatly aroused, development of agricultural production has advanced by leaps and bounds in recent years, and great achievements attracting world attention have been scored as a result of several substantial increases in the purchasing price of agricultural products. In 1986, our country's total agricultural production value amounted to 394.2 billion yuan, 2.7 times that of 1978. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it increased an average of 10.8 percent every year. We have achieved basic self-sufficiency in grain, and other agricultural and sideline products have developed considerably. Under the circumstances in which our country's agricultural production technology is comparatively backward, it is really not easy to develop at such a fast speed.

2. REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE RELATIONS OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS BETWEEN THE STATE AND ENTERPRISES AND BETWEEN ENTERPRISES THROUGH PRICE REGULATION AND CHANGE [subhead]

The irrational price situation causing some enterprises to suffer and some to gain has been changed, thus injecting vitality into the development of production. [paragraph continues]

Take coal as an example: Its price was set at a very low level for quite a long time. The capital-return ratio of the coal departments was the lowest among the state's several ministries of industries. Most coal enterprises ran at a loss, which became greater as coal production increased. Therefore, enterprises lacked the initiative to produce coal. Our country's raw coal production stagnated at a certain level without much increase for a long period of time, and so this important product which was in short supply became one of the obstacles hampering the development of our country's economic construction. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state readjusted the price of coal in 1979 and 1984. It allowed some of the coal produced in excess of the preset quantity to be sold at market price. With the relaxation of other measures and the delegation of powers to the lower level, impetus was given to coal enterprises and the production of coal increased more rapidly. In 1985, China's total raw coal production amounted to 872 million tons, which was 254 million tons more than in 1978, an increase of 41.1 percent. The supply and demand of coal is now generally maintained in equilibrium.

3. PRICE REGULATION AND REFORM GRADUALLY RATIONALIZE THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MIX AND PRODUCTION STRUCTURE [subhead]

In contrast to the situation before price reform was implemented, there are now remarkable changes in the supply of consumer goods. First, conditions such as shortage of commodities and supply failing to meet demand have been changed. Second, certain commodities have changed from a seller's to a buyer's market. Third, some durable consumer goods that were basically left undeveloped before the reform have progressed considerably in these years. The annual production of washing machines for domestic use increased from 400 in 1978 to 8.99 million in 1986 while refrigerators for domestic use increased from 28,000 to 2.24 million, television sets from 517,300 to 14.47 million (color television sets increased from 3,800 to 4.14 million), and cassette recorders increased from 47,000 to 16.39 million during the same period.

HERE, IT SHOULD BE SPELT OUT THAT THOUGH WE SAY THAT PRICE REFORM CAN HELP PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION, WE DO NOT MEAN THAT A SHADOW WILL BE SEEN THE MOMENT A POLE IS SET UP AND THAT INSTANT RESULTS WILL BE OBTAINED ONCE A REFORM MEASURE IS IMPLEMENTED. A PROCESS IS REQUIRED FOR PRICE REFORM TO BRING ITS FUNCTION OF PROMOTING PRODUCTION INTO FULL PLAY. The reasons are as follows: First, though the readjustment and relaxation of price stimulate the development of production, facilitate a reasonable adjustment of the industrial structure, and invigorate the economy, some products, such as important energy and raw materials like iron and steel, oil, and electricity require large investment for expanded reproduction. No matter how high the enterprise's initiative is, they are still subject to constraints posed by the state's financial and material strength and their own capacity. Moreover, as it takes quite a long time for the completion of production construction, results cannot be obtained within a short period even though enterprises have the ability to increase their investment. Therefore, what price can achieve in promoting the production of certain products is very limited in the short term and may be rather remote from peoples' wishes. Second, in the case of some products, the development of production and the increase of output are restricted not only by capital but also by such production conditions as technology, equipment, and capable people. For instance, when quality price differentials are increased, enterprises will become enthusiastic about increasing the production of certain products that are very famous and of good quality but in short supply. But production will be hindered by various factors like raw materials, fuel, power and energy, transportation, capital, technology, and equipment. [paragraph continues]

This is an important reason why some products that are famous and of good quality still could not meet the demand even though the price restrictions on seven types of industrial consumer goods were lifted and the quality price differentials were increased last year. Third, if price reform is to promote production, other reforms should be implemented accordingly to coordinate with it; otherwise, the positive effects of price reform will be weakened and the function of price reform offset. Therefore, if price reform is sent to the battle in isolation, it cannot do much to promote production. In the past few years, as various reforms have not coordinated with each other, considerable effects have been caused to price reform, making it unable to bring its function of promoting production into full play. This is also an important reason why price reform has not produced marked effects at times.

To sum up, the reality in these few years shows clearly that price reform helps promote production and will further stimulate its development. Our understanding of the function of price reform will be further enhanced with the profound development of reform. We should not demand to "see a shadow the moment a pole is set up" when a certain reform measure is implemented and consider reform a very simple and easy matter. We should not be too impatient and demanding about the results of the reform either; otherwise, if the progress does not meet your expectations or is not exactly in line with your desires, your wishes would turn to disappointment and disappointment would turn into complaints. Support of the reform would be affected and people would relax their efforts in reform.

STATISTICS BUREAU REPORTS WORKERS' SALARIES UP

OW300820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- China's workers earned 51.5 billion yuan (13.9 billion U.S. dollars) in salaries and bonuses during the first four months of this year.

According to the State Statistics Bureau, this figure is 16 percent higher than the same period last year.

According to China's "FINANCIAL TIMES," "this sum includes 40.01 billion yuan (10.8 billion U.S. dollars) in salaries and bonuses paid by state-run departments, which is an increase of 15.9 percent, while collectively-run enterprises paid out 11.21 billion yuan (3.03 billion U.S. dollars), an increase of 16.1 percent."

The paper said, "The rate of bonus increases is too high, and in the first two months of this year, the rate was 36.4 percent, and soared to 44.9 percent in April."

Some enterprises offer various types of bonuses, and other smaller leased enterprises keep a large percentage of their profits, turn in very little to the state, and leave even less for production development.

The paper warned, "Giving workers too many big bonuses is harmful to steady enterprise development."

FORMER JIANGXI GOVERNOR GETS 2-YEAR SENTENCE

OW310214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 30 May 87

[By reporters Jiang Qiusheng and Zhang Xiangting]

[Text] Nanchang, 30 May (XINHUA) -- Today the Jiangxi Higher People's Court conducted an open trial of former Jiangxi Provincial Governor Ni Xiance's case involving irregularities and practicing favoritism, and announced that the sentence of 2 years' imprisonment given him according to law by the Nanchang City Intermediate People's Court should be maintained. Guo Yong and other criminals, whose acts of smuggling and bribery had been shielded by Ni Xiance, were convicted at the same time.

From 19 to 21 March the Nanchang City Intermediate People's Court openly tried Ni Xiance for irregularities and practicing favoritism and those directly liable for a major incident of smuggling -- including Guo Yong, whom Ni Xiance shielded by abusing his power. Verdicts were rendered on them. Pleading not guilty, Ni Xiance and the others involved appealed to the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court. Accordingly, the Provincial Higher People's Court formed a collegiate bench, which conducted an open trial of this case from 27 to 30 May. The court's investigation bore out the fact that in early 1985 the Honghai Electronics Company Limited in Jiangxi, in collaboration with the Fuxing Industrial Import and Export Corporation in Fujian, violated state regulations and customs law regarding the import of video recorders and other products and smuggled in 2,000 video recorders valued at \$600,000 by resorting to such deceptive methods as breaking this large quantity into small lots and making false declarations and even no declarations to customs authorities. When the smuggled goods arrived at Wenjingu in Shenzhen, the Wenjingu customs authorities discovered them and held that the case constituted an act of smuggling. They decided to confiscate all the smuggled goods and impose a fine of 1.5 million yuan in Renminbi. Guo Yong, who was the submanager of the Honghai company's business department, asked for assistance from Ni Xiance through his sister Guo Xiaohong. Practicing favoritism on behalf of Guo Xiaohong, Ni Xiance wrote personal letters and called the responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned, asking them to intercede through various channels. He also arranged to have a representative of the Honghai company, who is not responsible for legal matters, call the General Administration of Customs in his name as provincial governor, to exert pressure on the customs authorities. What was more serious was that when the General Administration of Customs decided to uphold the Wenjingu customs decision, Ni Xiance repeatedly abused his power and approved the appropriation of foreign exchange in the amount of U.S. \$600,000 for the Honghai company to pay for the smuggled goods, regardless of the inconsistency between the shipping documents and the actual goods, an overdue letter of credit, and the bank's refusal to make payment. It was due to Ni Xiance's acts as stated above that the crimes committed by Guo Yong and others directly liable for this exceptionally large smuggling case were investigated promptly.

After the open trial the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court held that the Nanchang Intermediate Court's verdict on Ni Xiance's case of irregularities and practicing favoritism was based on clear facts and adequate evidence, its sentence appropriate, and the trial procedure in conformity with the stipulations prescribed in the law. Hence, the Higher People's Court decided to uphold the original verdict.

SHANGDONG'S LIANG MEETS WITH CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR

SK260706 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of [words indistinct], Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, met with Professor Chen Jingshen from the University of California in the United States, and his wife at the Qilu guesthouse. [passage omitted]

Professor Chen Jingshen cherishes the motherland and is concerned about our country's four modernizations construction. He has returned to China to visit and to give lectures on several occasions, and established the Nankai Mathematic Research Institute in 1985 and served as its dean. He has played an active role in training advanced mathematicians for our country.

Amid a cordial atmosphere, Secretary Liang Buting and Professor Chen Jingshen held enthusiastic talks. [passage omitted] Liang Buting introduced to Professor Chen Shandong's political and economic situation. He said: Shandong has done a good job in production. Last year its total industrial and agricultural output value ranked second in China. Shandong has two economic development zones and six open ports. We welcome you to come here again and visit the Qingdao and Yantai areas.

During the meeting, responsible comrades of Shandong University and the provincial Foreign Affairs Office were also present.

After the meeting, Comrade Liang Buting hosted a dinner party in honor of Professor Chen and his party.

Professor Chen Jingshen is here to give lectures. Professor Chen and his party arrived in our province on 21 May. He gave two lectures at Shandong University. He also visited and toured scenic spots and historical sites in Qufu, Taian, and Jinan. Professor Chen Jingshen and his party will leave Jian for Tianjin today.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

HK300417 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] The 8-day provincial conference of county party committee secretaries concluded in Zhanjiang today. Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Rou made an important speech calling on leaders at all levels throughout the province to provide appropriate guidance and press forward developmental agriculture and township and town enterprises to a new stage. They should strive to catch up with and surpass Jiangsu and Zhenjiang in speed of development.

Comrade Lin Ruo gave six views on developmental agriculture, the development of township and town enterprises, and promoting comprehensive structural reform at county level. On the question of applying the experiences of Zhanjiang and pressing forward developmental agriculture in the province to a new upsurge, Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that the most important of Zhanjiang's goals is to integrate the leaders and the masses in developmental agricultural production activities and to form an upsurge of large-scale developmental production. The provincial party committee hopes that all localities will study and apply Zhanjiang's experiences and whip up a new upsurge.

On the question of actively developing township and town enterprises, Lin Ruo stressed that the development of these enterprises in Guangdong is uneven. Except in Foshan and the coastal areas, where these have reached a certain scale, the foundation for such enterprises is weak in many parts of the province. The provincial party committee calls on the leading organs at all levels to enhance understanding and assign an important position to developing these enterprises. This should be grasped as a task for catching up with and surpassing Jiangsu and Zhejiang and invigorating the rural economy. [passage omitted]

On carrying out comprehensive structural reform in the rural areas, Lin Ruo said: The core of county-level structural reform is to meet the requirements of developing the productive force by gradually changing the functions of the government departments and invigorating the enterprises. Qionghai County is a very good example in this respect, and the provincial party committee has decided to popularize its experiences everywhere. [passage omitted]

Lin Ruo also announced at the meeting that the province has decided to raise charges for power supplied by small hydroelectric stations. In accordance with a recent study conducted by the provincial party committee Standing Committee, this measure stimulate exploitation of hydroelectricity resources in the mountain areas and spur the masses' enthusiasm to operate small hydroelectric stations. Such stations that are already in operation but still need to repay loans can raise their power supply prices to 0.1 yuan per kilowatt hour during the flood season and 0.14 yuan during the dry season. Newly-built stations should keep their average cost at 0.1 yuan per kilowatt hour during the flood season and raise it to 0.18 yuan during the dry season. No readjustments will be made for stations whose loans have already been repaid.

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI DISCUSSES CONTRACT SYSTEM

SK291224 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] On 12 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party Committee, and Ye Liansong, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, invited directors (managers) of some plants, mines, and enterprises in Tangshan to a forum on how to conduct the campaign of "increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures" and popularize the management contracted responsibility system. During the forum, Xing Chongzhi and Ye Liansong called on large and medium-sized enterprises to actively popularize the management contracted responsibility system in the course of launching the campaign. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi said: At present, we should extensively conduct the campaign, deepen the reform, and actively popularize the management contracted responsibility system. The reform should be focused on mobilizing the enthusiasm of managers and workers and on developing social productivity. Viewing the current situation, the reform measures which are conducive to mobilizing the people's initiative and promoting the development of production can all be considered right and the measures which are unfavorable to mobilizing the people's initiative and promoting the development of production should all be changed. In judging whether the people's initiative has been aroused and whether production has developed, the major criterion are: Whether the revenue has increased; whether the reserve strength of enterprises has been raised constantly; and whether the workers' living standards have been gradually improved. With success in these three fields, we can say that the reform measures have played the role of mobilizing enthusiasm. In addition to technological transformation, the success in these three fields will help invigorate an enterprise. To achieve success in these three fields, the key lies not only in enterprises themselves but also in the efforts of the provincial and city authorities to actually delegate powers to enterprises in line with the guidelines and policies of the central authorities. Xing Chongzhi also called on the pertinent departments directly under the provincial and city authorities to support reform and the contracted management, to straighten out the guiding ideology, to improve work style, to promote the in-depth development of reform, and to promote the in-depth and sustained development of the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures.

LIAONING'S QUAN VIEWS INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

SK010326 Shenyang LIAONING RIRAO in Chinese 14 May 87 p 1

[Text] On 4 May, an explosion occurred in a cave oil tank in the Benxi precision machinery plant due to excessive oil gas and poor ventilation in the tank because its door was not opened for more than 10 days. Eight persons died in a sea of fire and explosions. This has been the most tragic case since the outbreak of the successive bad accidents in the province over the past month or so.

Since the beginning of April, our province has frequently experienced major accidents, including explosions, car accidents, and drowning. On 6 April, a gas explosion occurred in the Fushun Shengli brick and tile plant; on 18 April, an oil gas explosion occurred in the Shenyang red brick plant; and on 7 May, a high-pressure container explosion occurred in the No. 611 Fushun plant. These four accidents injured and took the lives of 45 people. On 3 April, a Dongdian passenger car collided with a tractor on the Shenyang-Dalian highway, taking the lives of two bureau directors; and on 4 May, a lead-zinc mine in Dongqingbao of Jinxi leaked, drowning four persons. According to statistics, this year the province has experienced eight serious accidents, taking the lives of 33, an increase of 83 percent over the same period of last year. This figure will continue to grow.

The provincial production safety committee held that the primary reason for the increase in major accidents is that the work style of some units and leaders was superficial. In terms of work, they issued too many general calls but rarely went to the reality. Their safety inspection work was a mere formality. Although the Shenyang red brick plant had conducted safety inspections, it failed to eliminate the protractedly existing hidden danger of oil gas. Although the Jinvi township-run lead-zinc mine knew perfectly well that the upper part of the mine had accumulated water, it still continued to tunnel without adopting any countermeasures. Another reason is that they failed to strictly handle the accidents in line with the law. Many accidents due to negligence have not yet been handled.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, has paid close attention to the current production safety situation and stressed that efforts be made to strictly investigate and ascertain the responsibility of some major accidents. The provincial Production Safety Committee has decided to start the work with strengthening the legal system, to strictly improve the safety situation, and to handle those who should be held accountable for the major accidents in line with the law.

LIAONING'S QUAN AT CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

SK310336 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpts] On 30 May, the Bayi theater in Shenyang was filled with songs and laughter. Provincial Shenyang leaders gathered there with some 1,400 children to celebrate the 1 June Children's Day through literary and art performances. [passage omitted]

Present at the celebration were provincial and city leaders Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Hu Yimin, Li Ming, Feng Yousong, Liu Wen, Wen Shizhen, Yue Weichun, Zhang Guoguang, Dong Wande, Wang Danbo, (Zhang Benlan), (Zhou Minglu), (Nie Zenggui), (Li Jianyun), Wu Disheng, Ai Tingjun, and Li Xin. [passage omitted]

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND RAMADAN FESTIVAL

HK300741 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] On 28 May, some 16,000 Muslim compatriots in Xining gathered at the Dongguan mosque to celebrate the festival of Ramadan. Provincial and city party and government leaders Yin Kesheng, Liu Feng, Han Yingxuan, Ma Wending, Han Fucai, (Dang Xin), (Huang Haiqing), (Hu Jijun), and Luo Kunan attended the ceremony. Han Shenggkui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and chairman of the provincial Islamic Association, made a speech. He first conveyed the festival greetings to the Muslim compatriots from the provincial and city leaders, and thanked the party and government for their concern on behalf of Muslim compatriots throughout the province.

He said: The province and city have arranged ample commodity supplies to enable the Muslim compatriots to enjoy their festival. Governor Song Ruixiang also made a special radio and television speech during the festival. This greatly surprised the Muslim compatriots, who were very encouraged and resolved to take practical action to contribute to Qinghai's construction.

Han Shenggkui called on the Muslim masses to actively respond to the CPC Central Committee's call, strengthen unity, oppose waste, and make a success of all work involving the two major tasks for the year.

The imams of the mosque organized a religious ceremony for the occasion.

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S DAY GATHERING

HK300743 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Qinghai attended a grand Children's Day gathering with 5,000 youngsters in Xining. The function was jointly organized by five units including the provincial federation of women, CYL committee, and veteran cadre bureau. Leading comrades present included Yin Kesheng, Liu Feng, Ma Wanli, Song Lin, and Lu Baoyin. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS PRC'S LATIN AMERICAN TIES

OW291033 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Taipei, May 29 (CNA) -- The Foreign Ministry is watching closely Communist China's attempts to undermine the ROC's ties with Latin American countries and is continuing to strengthen cooperative ties with those countries, a spokesman said Friday morning.

Chenyne J.Y. Chiu made the remarks at a news conference at the Government Information Office while commenting on reports that Red China's "Foreign Minister" Wu Hsueh-chien asked Spain's Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra in early May to help improve Peiping's ties with those Latin American countries with which it does not have diplomatic ties.

Chiu said that it is not uncommon for Peiping to use a third country as an intermediary in a conspiracy to undermine the ROC's cordial ties with other countries.

ARUNNACHAL CLAIMED AS TAIWAN TERRITORY

OW291027 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Taipei, May 29 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China [ROC] will never recognize the so-called "State of Arunnachal" allegedly established by the Indian Government on the ROC's territory along the Sino-Indian border, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chenyne J.Y. Chiu said Friday.

Chiu said it is totally illegal that India has seized a piece of the ROC's territory along the Sino-Indian border and established the so-called "State of Arunnachal."

The ROC's Foreign Ministry is watching closely the development of an armed confrontation between the Chinese Communists and India in that area.

India unilaterally announced its occupation of the Chinese territory and the establishment of the "State of Arunnachal" along the Sino-Indian border on Feb. 20 this year, it was reported.

RELIEF GIVEN TO HEILONGJIANG FIRE VICTIMS

OW291527 Taipei CNA in English 1510 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Taipei, May 29 (CNA) -- The Republic of China has begun to provide relief to victims of the forest fire in Heilongjiang in northeastern China through appropriate agencies and channels, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chenyne J.Y. Chiu said Friday.

At a press conference sponsored by the Government Information Office, Chiu said that the ROC Government and people have been very concerned about the loss of life, injuries and damages caused by the blaze, and that the relief is being provided "out of our love for our mainland compatriots."

Chiu stressed, however, that the matter is not a diplomatic problem, but a domestic one for the ROC.

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PINTO MACHADO CITES 'DIGNITY' IN RESIGNATION

OW301452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Macao, May 30 (XINHUA) -- The governor of Macao announced his own resignation here today "for reasons of institutional dignity which I haven't forsaken."

Joaquim Pinto Machado, who has been in office in this small South China city still under Portuguese administration since May 28, 1986, announced his decision today after a meeting with members of the Macao Executive Council, his senior assistants.

Radio Macao said that Pinto Machado sent his resignation to Portuguese President Mario Soares yesterday. There has been no response from the president yet.

The governor's statement released by the Macao Government's Communication Department said, "I hope and wish that this happening is seen by the population of Macao with the serenity which is needed in the defense of their interests."

Portugal will hand over the administration of Macao back to China in 1999 according to a joint declaration signed by the Chinese and Portuguese Governments in April this year.

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